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LONDON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 11, 1863.

LITERATURE

Leaves from the Journal of our Life in the Highlands, from 1848 to 1861. To which are prefixed and added Extracts from the same Journal, giving an Account of earlier Visits to Scotland, and Tours in England and Ireland, and Yachting Excursions. Edited by Arthur Helps. (Smith, Elder & Co.)

Is this very pretty volume of sketches we have the Queen's Book, so often announced as likely to appear. It has been in type some time, and a few privileged persons had the benefit of perusing it last summer. Among those to whom it was shown was the author of 'Friends in Council,' a gentleman occupying an official post which brings him into frequent personal communication with Her Majesty. Mr. Helps, a writer of great delicacy and originality, saw at once, not only that the book was worth publishing for its own sake, but also for the author's sake. Moreover, from his knowledge of the world, he felt that when the work had once been cast into a printed form, it would be absolutely impossible to keep it from the public. However few the copies printed, however choice the recipients of Her Majesty's confidence, he knew that a book about which there would be a great and legitimate public curiosity could not long be hidden from the editors of magazines and newspapers. Some copy would go astray; and the world would be gratified by an exhibition of royal authorship, either with or without the Queen's consent. For these good reasons, Mr. Helps advised that 'Leaves from the Journal of our Life in the Highlands' should be published in the usual way. Her Majesty hesitated long; feeling, as she said, her want of literary gifts; but she consented at length, and we think that the whole world of readers will be glad that she came to that sound resolution.

Since the Queen's belief in her own lack of literary gifts is strongly expressed, most persons will be inclined to note the evidence which the 'Leaves' afford, either in favour of this belief or against it. Our own opinion is, that the belief rests on no better ground than that pleasing natural diffidence which is felt by every true artist when he ventures on a new path. There is, indeed, very great difference in style between the early and the later writing. What the Queen wrote at twenty-three is prettily girlish—tender, sentimental, rather gushing—compared with what she wrote at forty-seven. Each style has its own charm of lightness; and in all the Queen's writing there is a freshness which compensates a reader for the absence of severer and more conscious art. We may take as specimens of these two styles an account of two visits to the same place—Taymouth, only noting that these two descriptions have a yet higher and closer interest than a mere exhibition of changing style:—

TAYMOUTH IN 1842.

"At a quarter to four we left Dunkeld as we came, the Highland Guard marching with us till we reached the outside of the town. The drive was quite beautiful all the way to Taymouth. The two highest hills of the range on each side are (to the left, as you go on after leaving Dunkeld) Craig-y-Barns and (to the right, immediately above Dunkeld) Craignish. The Tay winds along beautifully, and the hills are richly wooded. We changed horses first at Balanagard (nine miles), to which place Captain Murray, Lord Glenlyon's brother, rode with us. The hills grew higher and higher,

and Albert said it was very Swiss-looking in some parts. High ribbed mountains appeared in the distance, higher than any we have yet seen. This was near Aberfeldy (nine miles), which is charmingly situated and the mountains very lofty. At a quarter to six we reached Taymouth. At the gate a guard of Highlanders, Lord Breadalbane's men, met us. Taymouth lies in a valley surrounded by very high, wooded hills; it is most beautiful. The house is a kind of castle, built of granite. The *coup-d'ail* was indescribable. There were a number of Lord Breadalbane's Highlanders, all in the Campbell tartan, drawn up in front of the house, with Lord Breadalbane himself in a Highland dress at their head, a few of Sir Neil Menzies' men (in the Menzies red and white tartan), a number of pipers playing, and a company of the 92nd Highlanders, also in kilts. The firing of the guns, the cheering of the great crowd, the picturesqueness of the dresses, the beauty of the surrounding country, with its rich background of wooded hills, altogether formed one of the finest scenes imaginable. It seemed as if a great chieftain in olden feudal times was receiving his sovereign. It was princely and romantic."

TAYMOUTH IN 1866.

"I revisited Taymouth last autumn, on the 3rd of October, from Dunkeld (incognito), with Louise, the Dowager Duchess of Athole, and Miss Mac Gregor. As we could not have driven through the grounds without asking permission, and we did not wish to be known, we decided upon not attempting to do so, and contented ourselves with getting out at a gate close to a small fort, into which we were led by a woman from the gardener's house, near to which we had stopped, and who had no idea who we were. We got out, and looked from this height down upon the house below, the mist having cleared away sufficiently to show us everything; and then, unknown, quite in private, I gazed—not without deep emotion—on the scene of our reception twenty-four years ago, by dear Lord Breadalbane, in a princely style, not to be equalled in grandeur and poetic effect. Albert and I were then only twenty-three, young and happy. How many are gone that were with us then! I was very thankful to have seen it again. It seemed unaltered."

—"It seemed unaltered,"—surely that is a very tender and pathetic touch! Art may be very fine; but a little dash of simple nature is often finer still.

What is to be said further of these 'Leaves,' in any other way than in their own language, may be given in a few words. The book contains a record of three early visits made by the Queen and Prince to Scotland before they finally built for themselves a Highland home at Balmoral; one visit in 1842, a second in 1844, and a third in 1847. After this record come the pages devoted to 'Life in the Highlands from 1848 to 1861.' All this matter is copied from diaries kept by the Queen, who seems to write out daily all the incidents of her life; giving little bits of womanly detail, even down to the doings and misdoings of grooms and gillies. The whole of these glimpses into the daily routine of royal life will be of interest to the public, and most of all to the female public. After the long account of 'Life in the Highlands' comes the record of four excursions; two of them being visits to Ireland, and two yachting trips. These make up the pleasant book.

Her Majesty writes in the first person; and gives her personal opinion with delicious frankness. Most of what there is still to say about these 'Leaves' shall be given in the Queen's own words, by way of extract.

EDINBURGH.

"There were, however, not nearly so many people in Edinburgh, though the crowd and crush were such that one was really continually in fear of accidents. More regularity and order would have been preserved had there not been some mistake on the part of the Provost about giving due notice of our approach. The impression Edinburgh has made upon us is very great; it is quite beautiful, totally unlike anything else I have seen; and what is even more, Albert, who has seen so much, says it is unlike anything he ever saw; it is so regular, everything built of massive stone, there is not a brick to be seen anywhere. The High Street, which is pretty steep, is very fine. Then the Castle, situated on that grand rock in the middle of the town, is most striking. On the other side the Calton Hill, with the National Monument, a building in the Grecian style; Nelson's Monument; Burns' Monument; the Gaol; the National School, &c.; all magnificent buildings, and with Arthur's Seat in the background, overtopping the whole, form altogether a splendid spectacle. The enthusiasm was very great, and the people very friendly and kind. The Royal Archers Body Guard met us and walked with us the whole way through the town. It is composed entirely of noblemen and gentlemen, and they all walked close by the carriage, but were dreadfully pushed about. The view of Edinburgh from the road before you enter Leith is quite enchanting; it is, as Albert said, 'fairy-like,' and what you would only imagine as a thing to dream of, or to see in a picture. There was that beautiful large town, all of stone (no mingled colours of brick to mar it), with the bold Castle on one side, and the Calton Hill on the other, with those high sharp hills of Arthur's Seat and Salisbury Crags towering above all, and making the finest, boldest background imaginable. Albert said he felt sure the Acropolis could not be finer; and I hear they sometimes call Edinburgh 'the modern Athens.' The Archers Guard met us again at Leith, which is not a pretty town."

STIRLING.

"At twelve o'clock we reached Stirling, where the crowd was quite fearful, and the streets so narrow, that it was most alarming; and order was not very well kept. Up to the Castle, the road or street is dreadfully steep; we had a foot procession before us the whole way, and the heat was intense. The situation of the Castle is extremely grand; but I prefer that of Edinburgh Castle. Old Sir Archibald Christie explained everything to us very well. We were shown the room where James the Second killed Douglas, and the window out of which he was thrown. The ceiling is most curious. A skeleton was found in the garden only twenty-five years ago, and there appears to be little doubt it was Douglas's. From the terrace the view is very extensive; but it was so thick and hazy, that we could not see the Highland hills well. Sir Christie showed us the field of the battle of Bannockburn; and the 'Knoll,' close under the walls of the Castle, from which the ladies used to watch the tournaments; all the embankments yet remain. We also saw Knox's pulpit."

FINGAL'S CAVE.

"At three we anchored close before Staffa, and immediately got into the barge with Charles, the children, and the rest of our people, and rowed towards the cave. As we rounded the point, the wonderful basaltic formation came in sight. The appearance it presents is most extraordinary; and when we turned the corner to go into the renowned Fingal's Cave, the effect was splendid, like a great entrance

into a vaulted hall : it looked almost awful as we entered, and the barge heaved up and down on the swell of the sea. It is very high, but not longer than 227 feet, and narrower than I expected, being only 40 feet wide. The sea is immensely deep in the cave. The rocks, under water, were all colours—pink, blue, and green—which had a most beautiful and varied effect. It was the first time the British standard with a Queen of Great Britain, and her husband and children, had ever entered Fingal's Cave, and the men gave three cheers, which sounded very impressive there. We backed out, and then went on a little further to look at the other cave, not of basaltic formation, and at the point called The Herdsman. The swell was beginning to get up, and perhaps an hour later we could not have gone in."

FIRST IMPRESSIONS OF BALMORAL.

"Balmoral is a pretty little castle in the old Scottish style. There is a picturesque tower and garden in front, with a high wooded hill ; at the back there is wood down to the Dee, and the hills rise all around. There is a nice little hall, with a billiard-room ; next to it is the dining-room. Upstairs (ascending by a good broad staircase) immediately to the right, and above the dining-room, is our sitting-room (formerly the drawing-room), a fine large room—next to which is our bed-room, opening into a little dressing-room which is Albert's. Opposite, down a few steps, are the children's and Miss Hildyard's three rooms. The ladies live below, and the gentlemen upstairs. We lunched almost immediately, and at half-past four we walked out, and went up to the top of the wooded hill opposite our windows, where there is a cairn, and up which there is a pretty winding-path. The view from here, looking down upon the house, is charming. To the left you look towards the beautiful hills surrounding Loch-na-Gar, and to the right towards Ballater, to the glen (or valley) along which the Dee winds, with beautiful wooded hills, which reminded us very much of the Thiringerwald. It was so calm, and so solitary, it did one good as one gazed around ; and the pure mountain air was most refreshing. All seemed to breathe freedom and peace, and to make one forget the world and its sad turmoils. The scenery is wild, and yet not desolate ; and everything looks much more prosperous and cultivated than at Laggan. Then the soil is delightfully dry. We walked beside the Dee, a beautiful rapid stream, which is close behind the house. The view of the hills towards Invercauld is exceedingly fine."

THE QUEEN'S LUCKY FOOT.

"We scrambled up an almost perpendicular place to where there was a little box, made of hurdles and interwoven with branches of fir and heather, about five feet in height. There we seated ourselves with Bertie, Macdonald and lying in the heather near us, watching and quite concealed ; some had gone round to beat, and others again were at a little distance. We sat quite still, and sketched a little ; I doing the landscape and some trees, Albert drawing Macdonald as he lay there. This lasted for nearly an hour, when Albert fancied he heard a distant sound, and, in a few minutes, Macdonald whispered that he saw stags, and that Albert should wait and take a steady aim. We then heard them coming past. Albert did not look over the box, but through it, and fired through the branches, and then again over the box. The deer retreated ; but Albert felt certain he had hit a stag. He ran up to the keepers, and at that moment they called from below that they 'had got him,' and Albert ran on to see. I waited for a bit; but soon scrambled on with Bertie and Macdonald's help ; and Albert joined me directly, and we all went

down and saw a magnificent stag, 'a royal,' which had dropped, soon after Albert had hit him, at one of the men's feet. The sport was successful, and everyone was delighted,—Macdonald and the keepers in particular—the former saying, 'that it was her Majesty's coming out that had brought the good luck.' I was supposed to have 'a lucky foot,' of which the Highlanders 'think a great deal.' We walked down to the place we last came up, got into the carriage, and were home by half-past two o'clock."

VISIT TO THE DHU LOCH.

"The morning was very fine. I heard the children repeat some poetry in German, and then at ten o'clock we set off with Lady Douro in our carriage, and drove on beyond Inch Bobbard, changing horses near Birkhall, and stopping for a moment at the Linn of Muich ; here we found the ponies, which we mounted, forded the river, and were almost immediately at the hut. We stopped there only for an instant, and remounted our ponies directly ; Grant, Macdonald (who led my pony the whole time, and was extremely useful and attentive), Jemmie Coutts (leading Lady Douro's pony), Charlie Coutts, and John Brown going with us ; old John Gordon leading the way. It was half-past twelve when we began ascending the hill immediately behind the house, and proceeded along over the hills, to a great height, whence the view was very fine, quite over-hanging the loch, and commanding an extensive view of Glen Muich beyond on the opposite side. The road got worse and worse. It was particularly bad when we had to pass the Burn of the Glassalt, which falls into the loch, and was very full. There had been so much rain, that the burns and rivers were very full, and the ground quite soft. We rode over the Strone Hill, the wind blowing dreadfully hard when we came to the top. Albert walked almost from the first, and shot a hare and a grouse ; he put up a good many of them. We walked to a little hollow immediately above the Dhu Loch, and at half-past three seated ourselves there, and had some very welcome luncheon. The loch is only a mile in length, and very wild ; the hills, which are very rocky and precipitous, rising perpendicularly from it. In about half an hour we began our journey homewards. We came straight down beside the Muich, which falls in the most beautiful way over the rocks and stones in the glen. We rode down, and only had to get off to cross the Glassalt, which was an awkward ford to scramble over. The road was rough, but certainly far less soft and disagreeable than the one we came by. I rode 'Lochnagar' at first, but changed him for Colonel Gordon's pony, as I thought he took fright at the bogs ; but Colonel Gordon's was broken-winded, and struggled very much in the soft ground, which was very disagreeable. We were only an hour coming down to the boat. The evening was very fine, but it blew very hard on the lake, and the men could not pull, and I got so alarmed that I begged to land, and Lady Douro was of my opinion, that it was much better to get out. We accordingly landed, and rode home along a sort of sheep-path on the side of the lake, which took us three-quarters of an hour. It was very rough and very narrow, for the hill rises abruptly from the lake ; we had seven hundred feet above us, and I suppose one hundred feet below. However, we arrived at the hut quite safely at twenty minutes to seven, thankful to have got through all our difficulties and adventures, which are always very pleasant to look back upon. We dined a little before eight with Lady Douro, and played two rubbers of whist with her. Old John Gordon amused

Albert by saying, in speaking of the bad road we had gone, 'It's something steep and something rough,' and 'this is the only best,' meaning that it was *very* bad,—which was a characteristic reply."

SALMON LEISTERING.

"We walked with Charles, the boys, and Vicky to the river side above the bridge, where all our tenants were assembled with poles and spears, or rather 'leisters,' for catching salmon. They all went into the river, walking up it, and then back again, poking about under all the stones to bring fish up to where the men stood with the net. It had a very pretty effect ; about one hundred men wading through the river, some in kilts with poles and spears, all very much excited. Not succeeding the first time, we went higher up, and moved to three or four different places, but did not get any salmon ; one or two escaping. Albert stood on a stone, and Colonel Gordon and Lord James Murray waded about the whole time. * * Not far from the laundry there was another trial, and here we had a great fright. In one place there was a very deep pool, into which two men very foolishly went, and one could not swim ; we suddenly saw them sink, and in one moment they seemed drowning, though surrounded by people. There was a cry for help, and a general rush, including Albert, towards the spot, which frightened me so much, that I grasped Lord Carlisle's arm in great agony. However, Dr. Robertson swam in and pulled the man out, and all was safely over ; but it was a horrid moment. A salmon was speared here by one of the men ; after which we walked to the ford, or quarry, where we were very successful, seven salmon being caught, some in the net, and some speared. ** We heard afterwards that our men had carried all Captain Forbes's men on their backs through the river. They saw the fishing going on, and came to the water's edge on the opposite side ; and on being greeted by our people, said they would come over, on which ours went across in one moment and carried them over—Macdonald at their head carrying Captain Forbes on his back. This was very courteous, and worthy of chivalrous times."

NEWS OF WELLINGTON'S DEATH.

"We were started this morning, at seven o'clock, by a letter from Colonel Phipps, enclosing a telegraphic despatch with the report, from the sixth edition of the *Sun*, of the Duke of Wellington's death the day before yesterday, which report, however, we did not all believe. Would to God that we had been right ; and that this day had not been cruelly saddened in the afternoon. ** We got off our ponies, and I had just sat down to sketch, when Mackenzie returned, saying my watch was safe at home, and bringing letters : amongst them there was one from Lord Derby, which I tore open, and alas ! it contained the confirmation of the fatal news : that England's, or rather Britain's pride, her glory, her hero, the greatest man she ever had produced, was no more ! Sad day ! Great and irreparable national loss ! Lord Derby enclosed a few lines from Lord Charles Wellesley, saying that his dear great father had died on Tuesday at three o'clock, after a few hours' illness and no suffering. God's will be done ! The day must have come : the Duke was eighty-three. It is well for him that he has been taken when still in the possession of his great mind, and without a long illness,—but what a loss ! One cannot think of this country without 'the Duke,'—our immortal hero ! In him centered almost every earthly honour a subject could possess. His position was the highest a subject ever had,—above party,—looked up to by all,—revered by the whole nation,—the friend of the Sovereign ; and how

simply he carried these honours! With what singleness of purpose, what straightforwardness, what courage, were all the motives of his actions guided. The Crown never possessed—and I fear never will—so devoted, loyal, and faithful a subject, so staunch a supporter! To us (who alas! have lost, now, so many of our valued and experienced friends,) his loss is *irreparable*, for his readiness to aid and advise, if it could be of use to us, and to overcome any and every difficulty, was unequalled. To Albert he showed the greatest kindness and the utmost confidence. His experience and his knowledge of the past were so great, too: he was a link which connected us with bygone times, with the last century. Not an eye will be dry in the whole country."

BUILDING A CAIRN.

"This day has been a very happy, lucky, and memorable one—our last! A fine morning. It was nearly eleven o'clock before we could go up to the top of Craig Gowan, to see the cairn built, which was to commemorate our taking possession of this dear place; the old cairn having been pulled down. We set off with all the children, ladies, gentlemen, and a few of the servants, including Macdonald and Grant, who had not already gone up; and at the Moss House, which is half way, Mackay met us, and preceded us, playing, Duncan and Donald Stewart going before him, to the highest point of Craig Gowan; where were assembled all the servants and tenants, with their wives and children and old relations. All our little friends were there; Mary Symons and Lizzie Stewart, the four Grants, and several others. I then placed the first stone, after which Albert laid one, then the children, according to their ages. All the ladies and gentlemen placed one; and then every one came forward at once, each person carrying a stone and placing it on the cairn. Mr. and Mrs. Anderson were there; Mackay played; and whisky was given to all. It took, I am sure, an hour building; and whilst it was going on, some merry reels were danced on a stone opposite. All the old people (even the gardener's wife from Corbie Hall, near Abergeldie), danced; and many of the children, Mary Symons and Lizzie Stewart especially, danced so nicely; the latter with her hair all hanging down. Poor dear old 'Monk,' Sir Robert Gordon's faithful old dog, was sitting there amongst us all. At last, when the cairn, which is, I think, seven or eight feet high, was nearly completed, Albert climbed up to the top of it, and placed the last stone; after which three cheers were given. It was a gay, pretty, and touching sight; and I felt almost inclined to cry. The view was so beautiful over the dear hills; the day so fine; the whole so *gemüthlich*. May God bless this place, and allow us yet to see it and enjoy it many a long year!"

THE BETROTHAL OF THE PRINCESS ROYAL.

"Our dear Victoria was this day engaged to Prince Frederick William of Prussia, who had been on a visit to us since the 14th. He had already spoken to us, on the 20th, of his wishes; but we were uncertain, on account of her extreme youth, whether he should speak to her himself, or wait till he came back again. However, we felt it was better he should do so; and during our ride up Craig-na-Ban this afternoon, he picked a piece of white heather, (the emblem of 'good luck,') which he gave to her; and this enabled him to make an allusion to his hopes and wishes, as they rode down Glen Girnoch, which led to this happy conclusion."

VISITS TO OLD WOMEN.

"I went into a small cabin of old Kitty Kear's, who is eighty-six years old—quite erect, and who welcomed us with a great air of dignity.

She sat down and spun. I gave her, also, a warm petticoat; she said, 'May the Lord ever attend ye and yours, here and hereafter; and may the Lord be a guide to ye, and keep ye from all harm.' She was quite surprised at Vicky's height; great interest is taken in her. We went on to a cottage (formerly Jean Gordon's) to visit old widow Symons, who is 'past fourscore,' with a nice rosy face, but was bent quite double; she was most friendly, shaking hands with us all, asking which was I, and repeating many kind blessings: 'May the Lord attend ye with mirth and with joy; may He ever be with ye in this world, and when ye leave it.' To Vicky, when told she was going to be married, she said, 'May the Lord be a guide to ye in your future, and may every happiness attend ye.' She was very talkative; and when I said I hoped to see her again, she expressed an expectation that 'she should be called any day,' and so did Kitty Kear." ** We drove back, and got out again to visit old Mrs. Grant (Grant's mother), who is so tidy and clean, and to whom I gave a dress and handkerchief, and she said, 'You're too kind to me, you're over kind to me, ye give me more every year, and I get older every year.' After talking some time with her, she said, 'I am happy to see ye looking so nice.' She had tears in her eyes, and speaking of Vicky's going, said, 'I'm very sorry, and I think she is sorry herself'; and, having said she feared she would not see her (the Princess) again, said: 'I am very sorry I said that, but I meant no harm; I always say just what I think, not what is fit' (fit). Dear old lady; she is such a pleasant person."

MOUNTAIN TALK.

"I and Alice rode part of the way, walking wherever it was very steep. Albert and Bertie walked the whole time. I had a little whisky and water, as the people declared pure water would be too chilling. We then rode on without getting off again, Albert talking so gaily with Grant. Upon which Brown observed to me in simple Highland phrase, 'It's very pleasant to walk with a person who is always "content." Yesterday, in speaking of dearest Albert's sport, when I observed he never was cross after bad luck, Brown said, 'Every one on the estate says there never was so kind a master; I am sure our only wish is to give satisfaction.' I said, they certainly did."

Later note by the Queen.—"We were always in the habit of conversing with the Highlanders—with whom one comes so much in contact in the Highlands. The Prince highly appreciated the good breeding, simplicity and intelligence, which make it so pleasant, and even instructive to talk to them."

LOST IN THE HIGHLANDS.

"There were two shabby vehicles, one a kind of barouche, into which Albert and I got, Lady Churchill and General Grey into the other—a break; each with a pair of small and rather miserable horses, driven by a man from the box. Grant was on our carriage, and Brown on the other. We had gone so far forty miles, at least twenty on horseback. We had decided to call ourselves Lord and Lady Churchill and party, Lady Churchill passing as Miss Spencer, and General Grey as Dr. Grey! Brown once forgot this, and called me 'Your Majesty' as I was getting into the carriage; and Grant on the box once called Albert 'Your Royal Highness'; which set us off laughing, but no one observed it. We had a long three hours' drive; it was six o'clock when we got into the carriage. We were soon out of the wood, and came upon the Badenoch road—passing close by Kinrara, but unfortunately not through it, which we ought to have done. It was very beautiful—fine wooded hills—the high Cairn-

gorm range, and Ben Muich Dhui, unfortunately much obscured by the mist on the top—and the broad Spey flowing in the valley, with cultivated fields and fine trees below. Most striking, however, on our whole long journey was the utter, and to me very refreshing, solitude. Hardly a habitation! and hardly meeting a soul! It gradually grew dark. We stopped at a small half-way house for the horses to take some water; and the few people about stared vacantly at the two simple vehicles. The mountains gradually disappeared,—the evening was mild, with a few drops of rain. On and on we went, till at length we saw lights, and drove through a long and straggling 'toun,' and turned down a small court to the door of the inn. Here we got out quickly—Lady Churchill and General Grey not waiting for us. We went up a small staircase, and were shown to our bed-room at the top of it—very small, but clean—with a large four-post bed which nearly filled the whole room. Opposite was the drawing and dining-room in one—very tidy and well-sized. Then came the room where Albert dressed, which was very small. ** Made ourselves 'clean and tidy,' and then sat down to our dinner. Grant and Brown were to have waited on us, but were 'bashful' and did not. A ringletted woman did everything; and, when dinner was over, removed the cloth and placed the bottle of wine (our own which we had brought) on the table with the glasses, which was the old English fashion. The dinner was very fair, and all very clean:—soup, 'hodge-podge,' mutton-broth with vegetables, which I did not much relish, fowl with white sauce, good roast lamb, very good potatoes, besides one or two other dishes, which I did not taste, ending with a good tart of cranberries. After dinner, I tried to write part of this account (but the talking round me confused me), while Albert played at 'patience.' Then went away, to begin undressing, and it was about half-past eleven when we got to bed."

MURDER WILL OUT.

"A misty, rainy morning. Had not slept very soundly. We got up rather early, and sat working and reading in the drawing-room till the breakfast was ready, for which we had to wait some little time. Good tea and bread and butter, and some excellent porridge. Jane Shackle (who was very useful and attentive) said that they had all supped together, namely, the two maids, and Grant, Brown, Stewart, and Walker (who was still there), and were very merry in the 'commercial room.' The people were very amusing about us. The woman came in while they were at their dinner, and said to Grant, 'Dr. Grey wants you,' which nearly upset the gravity of all the others: then they told Jane, 'Your lady gives no trouble;' and Grant in the morning called up to Jane, 'Does his lordship want me?' One could look on the street, which is a very long wide one, with detached houses, from our window. It was perfectly quiet, no one stirring, except here and there a man driving a cart, or a boy going along on his errand. General Grey bought himself a watch in a shop for 2*l*! At length, at about ten minutes to ten o'clock, we started in the same carriages and the same way as yesterday, and drove up to Castle Grant, Lord Seafield's place,—a fine (not Highland-looking) park, with a very plain-looking house, like a factory, about two miles from the town. It was drizzling almost the whole time. We did not get out, but drove back, having to pass through Grantown again; where evidently 'the murder was out,' for all the people were in the street, and the landlady waved her pocket-handkerchief, and the ringletted maid (who had curl-papers in the morning) waved a flag from the window."

THE QUEEN'S GILLIES.

"While Brown was unpacking and arranging our things, I spoke to him and to Grant, who was helping, about not having waited on us as they ought to have done, at dinner last night and at breakfast, as we had wished; and Brown answered, he was afraid he should not do it rightly; I replied, we did not wish to have a stranger in the room, and they must do so another time." * * In order to get on, as it was late, and we had eight miles to ride, our men,—at least, Brown and two of the others,—walked before us at a fearful pace, so that we had to trot to keep up at all. Grant rode frequently on the deer-pony; the others seemed, however, a good deal tired with the two long days' journey, and were glad to get on Albert's or the General's pony to give themselves a lift; but their willingness, readiness, cheerfulness, indefatigableness, are very admirable, and make them most delightful servants. As for Grant and Brown, they are perfect—discreet, careful, intelligent, attentive, ever ready to do what is wanted; and the latter, particularly, is handy and willing to do everything and anything, and to overcome every difficulty, which makes him one of my best servants anywhere."

SUSPECTED TRAVELLERS.

"At a quarter past seven o'clock we reached the small quiet town, or rather village, of Fettercairn, for it was very small—not a creature stirring, and we got out at the quiet little inn, 'Ramsay Arms,' quite unobserved, and went at once upstairs. There was a very nice drawing-room, and next to it a dining-room, both very clean and tidy—then to the left our bed-room, which was excessively small, but also very clean and neat, and much better furnished than at Grantown. Alice had a nice room, the same size as ours; then came a mere morsel of one (with a 'press bed'), in which Albert dressed; and then came Lady Churchill's bed-room just beyond. Louis and General Grey had rooms in an hotel, called 'The Temperance Hotel,' opposite. We dined at eight—a very nice, clean, good dinner. Grant and Brown waited. They were rather nervous, but General Grey and Lady Churchill carved, and they had only to change the plates, which Brown soon got into the way of doing. A little girl of the house came in to help—but Grant turned her round to prevent her looking at us! The landlord and landlady knew who we were, but no one else except the coachman, and they kept the secret admirably. The evening being bright and moonlight and very still, we all went out, and walked through the whole village, where not a creature moved;—through the principal little square, in the middle of which was a sort of pillar or Town Cross on steps, and Louis read, by the light of the moon, a proclamation for collections of charities which was stuck on it. We walked on along a lane a short way, hearing nothing whatever—not a leaf moving—but the distant barking of a dog! Suddenly we heard a drum and fifes! We were greatly alarmed, fearing we had been recognized; but Louis and General Grey, who went back, saw nothing whatever. Still, as we walked slowly back, we heard the noise from time to time,—and when we reached the inn door we stopped, and saw six men march up with fifes and a drum (not a creature taking any notice of them), go down the street, and back again. Grant and Brown were out; but had no idea what it could be. Albert asked the little maid, and the answer was, 'It's just a band,' and that it walked about in this way twice a week. How odd! It went on playing some time after we got home. We sat till half-past ten working, and Albert reading,—and then retired to rest."

ANECDOTE OF THE PRINCE CONSORT.

"We walked on a few hundred yards, and then mounted our ponies a little higher up, and then proceeded across the other shoulder of the hill we had come down yesterday—crossed the boggy part, and came over the Polach just as in going. The mist on the distant hills, Mount Keen, &c., made it feel chilly. Coming down the peat-road to the Bridge of Muich, the view of the valleys of Muich, Gairn, and Ballater was beautiful. As we went along I talked frequently with good Grant. We found my dearest Mother's sociable, a fine large one, which she has left to Albert, waiting to take us back. It made me very sad, and filled my eyes with tears. Oh, in the midst of cheerfulness, I feel so sad! But being out a great deal here—and seeing new and fine scenery, does me good."

Later note by the Queen: "Grant told me in May, 1862, that, when the Prince stopped behind with him, looking at the Choils which he intended as a deer-forest for the Prince of Wales, and giving his directions as to the planting in Glen Muich, he said to Grant, 'You and I may be dead and gone before that.' In less than three months, alas! his words were verified as regards himself! He was ever cheerful, but ever ready and prepared."

A LENTEN SUPPER.

"It became cold and windy with occasional rain. At length, and not till a quarter to nine, we reached the inn of Dalwhinnie, which stands by itself, away from any village. Here, again, there were a few people assembled, and I thought they knew us; but it seems they did not, and it was only when we arrived that one of the maids recognized me. She had seen me at Aberdeen and Edinburgh. We went upstairs: the inn was much larger than at Fettercairn, but not nearly so nice and cheerful; there was a drawing-room and a dining-room; and we had a very good-sized bed-room. Albert had a dressing-room of equal size. Mary Andrews (who was very useful and efficient) and Lady Churchill's maid had a room together, every one being in the house; but unfortunately there was hardly anything to eat, and there was only tea, and two miserable starved Highland chickens, without any potatoes! No pudding, and no fun; no little maid (the two there not wishing to come in), nor our two people—who were wet and drying our and their things—to wait on us! It was not a nice supper; and the evening was wet. As it was late we soon retired to rest. Mary and Maxted (Lady Churchill's maid) had been dining below with Grant, Brown, and Stewart (who came, the same as last time, with the maids) in the 'commercial room' at the foot of the stairs. They had only the remnants of our two starved chickens!"

CORK.

"As we approached the city we saw people streaming in, on foot, on horseback, and many in jaunting-cars. When we reached Cork the Fairy again lay alongside, and we received all the addresses: first, from the Mayor and Corporation (I knighted the Mayor immediately afterwards), then from the Protestant Bishop and clergy; from the Roman Catholic Bishop and clergy; from the Lord-Lieutenant of the county, the Sheriffs, and others. The two Judges, who were holding their courts, also came on board in their robes. After all this was over we landed, and walked some few paces on to where Lord Bandon's carriage was ready to receive us. The ladies went with us, and Lord Bandon and the General rode on each side of the carriage. The Mayor preceded us, and many (Lord Listowel among the number) followed on horseback or in carriages. The 12th Lancers escorted us, and

the Pensioners and Infantry lined the streets. I cannot describe our route, but it will suffice to say that it took two hours; that we drove through the principal streets; twice through some of them; that they were densely crowded, decorated with flowers and triumphal arches; that the heat and dust were great; that we passed by the new College which is building—one of the four which are ordered by Act of Parliament; that our reception was most enthusiastic; and that everything went off to perfection, and was very well arranged. Cork is not at all like an English town, and looks rather foreign. The crowd is a noisy, excitable, but very good-humoured one, running and pushing about, and laughing, talking, and shrieking. The beauty of the women is very remarkable, and struck us much; such beautiful dark eyes and hair, and such fine teeth; almost every third woman was pretty, and some remarkably so. They wear no bonnets, and generally long blue cloaks; the men are very poorly, often raggedly, dressed; and many wear blue coats and short breeches with blue stockings."

DUBLIN.

"Dublin is a very fine city; and Sackville Street and Merrion Square are remarkably large and handsome; and the Bank, Trinity College, &c. are noble buildings. There are no gates to the town, but temporary ones were erected under an arch; and here we stopped, and the Mayor presented me the keys with some appropriate words. At the last triumphal arch a poor little dove was let down into my lap, with an olive branch round its neck, alive and very tame. The heat and dust were tremendous. We reached Phoenix Park, which is very extensive, at twelve. Lord and Lady Clarendon and all the household received us at the door. It is a nice comfortable house, reminding us of Claremont, with a pretty terrace garden in front (laid out by Lady Normanby), and has a very extensive view of the Park and the fine range of the Wicklow Mountains. * * After luncheon we walked out and saw some of the country people dance jigs, which was very amusing. It is quite different from the Scotch reel; not so animated, and the steps different, but very droll. The people were very poorly dressed in thick coats, and the women in shawls. There was one man who was a regular specimen of an Irishman, with his hat on one ear. Others in blue coats, with short breeches and blue stockings. There were three old and tattered pipers playing. The Irish pipe is very different to the Scotch; it is very weak, and they don't blow into it, but merely have small bellows which they move with the arm. We walked round the pleasure-grounds, and after this got into carriage. It was very hot, and yet the people kept running the whole way, and in the thick woolen coats, which it seems they always wear here."

ST. MICHAEL'S MOUNT.

"A hazy, dull-looking morning, but as calm as it possibly could be. At half-past eight o'clock we got into our barge, and proceeded without any standard to the little harbour below St. Michael's Mount. Behind St. Michael's Mount is the little town of Marazion, or 'Market Jew,' which is supposed to have taken its name from the Jews having in former times trafficked there. We disembarked and walked up the Mount by a circuitous rugged path over rocks and turf, and entered the old castle, which is beautifully kept, and must be a nice house to live in, as there are so many good rooms in it. The dining-room, made out of the refectory, is very pretty; it is surrounded by a frieze, representing ancient hunting. The chapel is excessively curious. The organ is

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much famed ; Albert played a little on it, and it sounded very fine. Below the chapel is a dungeon, where some years ago was discovered the skeleton of a large man without a coffin ; the entrance is in the floor of one of the pews. Albert went down with Lord Spencer, and afterwards went up with him and Sir James Clark (who, with Lord Palmerston and Colonel Grey, had joined us) to the tower, on the top of which is 'St. Michael's chair,' which, it is said, betrothed couples run up to, and whoever gets first into the chair will have at home the government of the house ; and the old house-keeper—nice tidy old woman—said many a couple 'does go there' ! though Albert and Lord Spencer said it was the awkwardest place possible to get at."

LAKE OF KILLARNEY.

"We rowed first round Innisfallen Island and some way up the Lower Lake. The view was magnificent. We had a slight shower, which alarmed us all, from the mist which overhung the mountains; but it suddenly cleared away and became very fine and very hot. At a quarter to one we landed at the foot of the beautiful hill of Glena, where on a small sloping lawn there is a very pretty little cottage. We walked about, though it was overpoweringly hot, to see some of the splendid views. The trees are beautiful,—oak, birch, arbutus, holly, yew,—all growing down to the water's edge, intermixed with heather. The hills, rising abruptly from the lake, are completely wooded, which gives them a different character to those in Scotland, though they often reminded me of the dear Highlands. We returned to the little cottage, where the quantity of midges and the smell of peat made us think of Alt-na-Giuthasach. * * Close to our right as we were going, we stopped under the splendid hill of the Eagle's Nest to hear the echo of a bugle; the sound of which, though blown near by, was not heard. We had to get out near the Weir Bridge to let the empty boats be pulled up by the men. The sun had come out and lit up the really magnificent scenery splendidly; but it was most oppressively hot. We waded along till we entered the Upper Lake, which opened upon us with all its high hills—the highest, The Reeks, 3,400 feet high—and its islands and points covered with splendid trees;—such arbutus (quite large trees) with yews, making a beautiful foreground. We turned into a very small bay or creek, where we got out and walked a short way in the shade, and up to where a tent was placed, just opposite a waterfall called Derryconochy, a lovely spot, but terribly infested by midges. In this tent was tea, fruit, ice, cakes, and everything most tastefully arranged. We just took some tea, which was very refreshing in the great heat of this relaxing climate. The vegetation is quite that of a jungle—ferns of all kinds and shrubs and trees,—all springing up luxuriantly. We entered our boats and went back the same way we came, admiring greatly the beauty of the scenery; and this time went down the rapids in the boat. No boats, except our own, had followed us beyond the rapids. But below them there were a great many, and the scene was very animated and the people very noisy and enthusiastic. The Irish always give that peculiar shrill shriek—unlike anything one ever hears anywhere else."

From this volume of familiar journalizing the public will obtain a knowledge of many of those little details of family life which show how like the royal house is to other English houses. Thus they will learn that nearly all members of the royal family are known amongst each

other by pet names. The Crown Princess of Prussia is called Vicky, the Prince of Wales, Bertie, the Duke of Edinburgh, Affie, and Princess Christian, Lenchen. We find by these confessions that, contrary to the common belief, the Queen was a poor sailor, generally ill at sea, while the Prince, though not a good sailor, contrived to keep pretty well.

The volume is inscribed, "To the dear memory of him who made the life of the writer bright and happy."

Eight Comedies of Aristophanes. Translated into rhymed metres, by Leonard-Hampson Rudd, M.A. (Longmans & Co.)

A translator of Aristophanes, in order to be successful, ought to possess a variety of qualifications not very often conjoined—a good knowledge of Greek, a familiarity with the history, manners and customs of ancient Greece, and the social and political condition of Athens in the time of the poet; a vein of poetry in his composition; at least enough of the comic element to give him a keen relish for a joke; a command over the resources of our language, and some dexterity in versification. In short, he ought to be at once a scholar and something of a poet and a wit; and even with these gifts and acquirements, he will find it no easy matter to produce a translation which shall have such an effect upon non-classical readers as the original had upon the ancient Athenians, or has upon modern classical scholars. It requires careful study to ascertain the poet's true meaning, and repeated perusal to discern the varied perfections of his style; and there are some of his allusions the full force of which cannot now be understood, for want of a sufficient knowledge of the time. Then comes the difficulty of adequately rendering the poetry of a language like the ancient Greek into modern English verse, which is peculiarly great in the case of Aristophanes, because so much of his point and effect depends upon the powerful and graceful tetrameter which he invented and largely employed, but which, as well as his play upon words, and his indelicacy, cannot be represented in our language now. Hence we need not wonder that while Homer, Horace, and Virgil have been translated in every variety of style and metre almost *ad nauseam*, only single plays of Aristophanes at considerable intervals have appeared in the form of English verse. Mitchell's translation of six plays, which is about the most complete and best known edition of the poet in English, is now nearly half a century old.

It was time that we should have a new translation. As Professor Conington said of Virgil, it is desirable that each age should have its own version, because each age will naturally think it has a more correct appreciation of the original, and requires the freshness of novelty to keep up its interest in it. And there is the more reason for a new translation in this case, because Mitchell's is in the style of the old English comedy, which was never an appropriate medium for reproducing Aristophanes, and is now out of date. Mr. Rudd has therefore done a kindness to the general English reader in presenting him with what is aptly described as "an engraving from a picture to which he has no access."

Aristophanes deserves to be better known than he is to the English public in general. A writer who extorted from Plato expressions of great admiration in spite of strong prepossessions to the contrary, and "whose productions," as Mr. Rudd says, "have won for him a world-wide and enduring name," must be worth studying. It has been well

observed, that though, like Shakspeare, he abounds in allusions to the persons and circumstances of his own time, he writes in a spirit of generalization, depicting the broad features and permanent distinctions of human nature, and consequently deserves the attention of all nations and all ages. His characters, though many of them bearing the names of contemporary individuals, were really representatives of a class or types of particular phases of humanity. Thus the Socrates of the 'Clouds' is merely the representative of the Sophists, the resemblance to the actual Socrates being, as Mr. Grote remarks, not even sufficient to make it a caricature; and Lamachus is the type of a proud, bold, romantic cavalier. A careful study of Aristophanes produces a striking conviction of the permanence of every genus and species of human character, and the similarity of their manifestations. There are not wanting special points of resemblance between the vivid pictures of Athenian life presented in the comedies of Aristophanes and our own state of society. Like the Athenians of old, we are a maritime and commercial people, with a popular constitution, habits of self-government, a respect for law, great freedom of speech, a fondness for political discussion and religious speculation, and a ready appreciation of wit and humour. The Cleon, Socrates, and Demus of Aristophanes are not without counterparts among us. Hence ordinary English readers are far more capable of enjoying Aristophanes than Homer or Horace, and thanks are due to Mr. Rudd for rendering him accessible to them.

Considering the great difficulties of his task, he has accomplished it successfully, as well as with great care. If his translation is not always so spirited as Mitchell's, it has the merit of greater fidelity. It may not reflect all the brightness and beauty of the original, but it is about as correct a copy as could well be given in modern English, and in conformity with the manners of the present day. "The language of translation," it has been justly said, "ought as far as possible to be a pure, impalpable and invisible element, the medium of thought and feeling, and nothing more; it ought never to attract attention to itself." As a general rule, Mr. Rudd's version comes up to this standard. His rendering of the amusing sophistry with which Pheidippides justifies his conduct in beating his father, Strepsiades, is skilful and effective—much more so than Mitchell's :-

PHEID. 'Tis pleasant living in the reign
Of mental revolutions,
And looking with sublime disdain
On ancient institutions.
When I was occupied about
The going of my horses,
I could not speak three words without
Missing my proper courses;
But since my father stopped me there,
And I have been expanding,
By studious thought and constant care,
My powers of understanding,
I undertake to prove the right
Of sons to beat a father.
STREPS. Then drive again with all your might;
For very much I'd rather
Maintain four horses, car and all,
Than bear the filial beating.
PHEID. You interrupt me. I recall
The point that I was treating.
Pray, did you ever beat your son?—
I wait for your reply, Sir.
STREPS. Of course I did—twas kindly done
To make you grow up wiser.
PHEID. Since kindness then in beating lies,
I am not an abuser,
If I beat you to make you wise,
But simply kind to you, Sir.
Why should your body be reserved
From stripes although you need 'em,
And mine exposed? I'm tender nerved
And born like you in freedom.
Children may cry: 'tis not denied.
Then why not fathers? Say you,
The law approves the blows applied
To make a child obey you.'

But are not dotards children twice?
And if you find them swining
From wisdom's common way to vice,
Of stripes much more deserving?
STREPS. But such a law was never heard
As gave a son permission
To beat his father—

PHEID. Stay: a word:
Who made the prohibition?
If such there be. At any rate,
Who makes a father free, Sir,
To beat his son, if obstinate?
But men like you or me, Sir.
Then what forbids that any day,
And at a public meeting,
I make a law that sons shall pay,
In kind, their fathers' beating.
The law shall not, we will agree,
Have ex-post-facto action,
But beatings had before shall be
Without their satisfaction.
Cocks beat their fathers when they please,
And creatures game and tame do!
Except in making of decrees,
Are we not all the same too?

Mr. Rudd has furnished excellent introductions to the several plays, which, with the notes inserted as occasion requires, throw much light upon the text. In his anxiety to preserve the purity and perspicuity of his work, he has perhaps applied the pruning-knife to the original rather too freely.

The Science of Foxhunting and Management of the Kennel. By Scrutator. (Routledge & Sons.)

Why is it that literary foxhunters persist in peppering their faulty English with Latin words culled at some time or other from the examples to the rules of school grammars? Is it that these gentlemen are so surcharged with classic learning that they experience relief from throwing off brief sentences of the ancient Roman tongue? or that a feeling of respect for the erudition of the schools combining with a painful consciousness of their own lack of it renders them anxious to show that they are not altogether devoid of the knowledge which they hold in such high esteem? or that their literary taste was formed at a time when it was not unusual for English writers to garnish their pages with scraps of Virgil and Horace? A year or two since we put these questions with respect to a popular writer of sporting novels, and now we are provoked to repeat them by "Scrutator," who cannot allude to love of money without calling it "*auri sacra fames*," or notice a difference of opinions on matters pertaining to the kennel without sticking into his text "*quot homines, tot sententiae*?" Again, how comes it that such a large proportion of the literary foxhunter's Latin words are misprinted, when readers for the press know as well as Oxford undergraduates that "*videlicit*" and "*Hic moderatur equus qui non moderatitur ire*" are violations of Latin orthography? Instead of giving us so much mis-spelt and bootless Latin, Scrutator should have paid more attention to his English. "Your Grace's position," the author observes in his dedicatory letter to the Duke of Rutland, "as master of one of the oldest packs of foxhounds in the world, would suffice to make you equally, if not better, acquainted with all those details relative to foxhunting and the management of hounds upon which I have descended in the following pages. Throughout these will appear many remarks upon the occupants of the Belvoir kennels, which were never penned in anticipation of their appearing in a separate volume, or presuming upon the honour of your Grace's patronage."

But though we cannot compliment Mr. Horlock on either his Latinity or his English, we have pleasure in testifying that the author of 'Horses and Hounds' and 'Recollections of a Foxhunter' has produced another sound and entertaining volume on matters about which

he is entitled to speak with authority. Of hounds and their management in the field and the kennel he writes with knowledge and clearness, and seasons his chapters with enough of anecdote to render them acceptable to readers who, without any claim to rank amongst sportsmen, take an interest in questions of sport. Not the least entertaining sections of his work relate to hydrophobia, concerning which most terrible of canine maladies old Gervase Markham wrote, "It is said that there are seven sorts of madness in dogs: the dumb madness, the running, the falling, the lank, the lean madness, the sleeping, the shivering, and the hot burning madness: and in my opinion the best and only cure is to knock them on the head for it." But though Gervase inclined to this effectual mode of ridding himself of mad dogs, he prescribed for canine madness such remedies as "sow-thistle, fat meat, filberts, dry figs, woman's milk, calomel, wild tare-seed, ass's milk, garlic and rue"—in defence of which medley of prescriptions it may be urged that they were neither less scientific nor less likely to achieve their object than the nauseous messes with which sick human kind were doctored in the writer's time. Moreover, the recommendation of "woman's milk" as a remedial agent in cases of canine madness deserves the antiquary's notice, as it seems to throw light on a revolting usage not yet altogether obsolete in the midland mining districts, where dog-fancy miners occasionally require their wives to suckle their "bull-poos." Writing as ignorantly as Gervase Markham, Leonard Mascal set forth the causes of hydrophobia in these lucid words: "In hounds and dogs which fall mad, the cause is that black choler hath the mastery in his body, which choler once roused in them through vehement heat, it overcometh the body, and maketh him to run mad. For the black choler, which is so strong, infecteth his brain, and so from thence goeth to all the other members, and maketh him venomous." Working on an erroneous and fanciful notion that seems to have originated from Pliny, our dog-doctors in past times used to excise or tear away from the lower surface of the dog's tongue a membranous substance, under the impression that it was a living worm likely to provoke the creature to madness. This absurd and cruel operation was in vogue so late as 1806 and 1807, in which years hydrophobia was alarmingly prevalent throughout the country; but it was relinquished on demonstration "that the wormed dogs went mad quite as readily as those that were not wormed, and were not incapacitated by the excision of this ideal worm from implanting the virus raging in their own system to the bodies of other animals." With respect to this useless torture of dogs Blane observes, "In the operation of worming, it is common to strip off this frænum, or bridle, from the tongue, the violence made use of in doing which puts it on the stretch, so that when removed from the mouth, its recoil is adduced as a proof that it is alive, and proved it a worm in the opinion of credulity." But that Scrutator, notwithstanding his ridicule of exploded fancies concerning the causes and treatment of hydrophobia, is not altogether beyond the influence of antiquated misconception, we may infer from his circumstantial account of an outbreak of hydrophobia in his own kennel. The hound in which the disease first appeared died on the third night from the commencement of his attack. On the third day after the animal's death two young hounds sickened of the disease. Just nine weeks after the first outbreak another young hound of the tainted kennel went mad. And just nine years

after the outbreak a feeder of the kennel, who had been bitten by one of the rabid dogs, died of a rapid consumption, which the author is disposed to attribute to canine poison, as "those who attended him in his last moments declared that he was attacked with convulsions and barked like a dog." Scrutator's account of this case and its treatment by a party of Weymouth blue-jackets is noteworthy:—

"I had, however, more serious cause of alarm on account of the feeder, who, in taking this hound to the hospital, had most rashly caught him by the neck, when the dog, naturally savage, turned round and bit him through his naked arm, since, in defiance of our orders, he would still go about his work as usual, with his arms bare up to the shoulders. The blood flowing freely from the wound, we had his arm immersed in warm water to encourage the bleeding, and when it ceased, made him suck the wound until quite clear of blood, and then applied some lunar caustic. The doctor was of course sent for immediately, who approved our treatment, and said he could do nothing more except cauterizing or cutting out the bitten part, which he thought, after the caustic, would be of little use. To make assurance, however, doubly sure, the part was cauterized; but the unfortunate feeder felt very much alarmed about himself, though we did and said everything we could to prevent too great excitement, and we verily believed, from the course we had so promptly pursued, the virus would not have penetrated into his system. He was now in the hands of the surgeon, who gave him the medicines he considered right, and the next day his arm was in a frightful state of inflammation, when drawing poultices were resorted to, until all the inflammatory symptoms had subsided. The ominous three days passed away—three weeks—three months—and yet no appearance of hydrophobia, and he began to think he was tolerably safe. But as some of his friends had been talking to him about sea-dipping, he said, 'I think, sir, I should now feel quite comfortable in my mind if I had a good washing in sea-water.'—'Certainly, George,' was our reply; 'you shall have that or anything else you fancy; but my candid opinion is, now, that you cannot go mad, as you call it, if you wished to do so.' Well, he had sea-dipping. We sent our first whipper-in down with him to Weymouth, to see all fair; but by the advice of the blue-jackets employed on the occasion,—who had got certain crotchetts into their heads that a man in his case ought to be thoroughly saturated with the briny fluid,—he was very nearly drowned outright by the operation, since they ducked him and ducked him, *malgré* his cries for mercy, until the vital spark had been very nearly drenched out of his body; and unless the whipper-in had taken him from them, he must assuredly have been killed in the curing. Sailors and seafaring men are proverbially superstitious, and his dippers insisted that, to effect a cure, he must be all but drowned—if not quite—before the desired change in his blood would take place. Poor fellow! he came home more than satisfied with his dose of salt water, which left him in a prostrate condition for some days. His mind, however, was set at rest; he dreaded no longer an attack of hydrophobia, and went about his work as usual. For four years after, while in our service, he enjoyed his general good health, although at the return of spring we gave him alterative medicines, succeeded by a dose or two of calomel, and at the expiration of the period he was married, and left our service for his native village, where he worked as a farm-labourer for four years longer. Not liking his occupation, he returned again to his old place, but greatly altered in appearance, from severe labour and hard living, to which he had been unaccustomed, having, previous to becoming feeder, filled the situation of footman in our family. Although ever a most willing active servant, he was not of a robust constitution, and not of very strong intellect. We noticed the change, and did all in our power to induce him to feel once more at home, for it had ever been our desire to attach those capable of attachment by every kindness to ourselves, and we

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had rarely failed in this respect. He was soon evidently in a rapid consumption, and died just nine years after being bitten by the hound; and those who attended him in his last moments declared that he was attacked with convulsions and barked like a dog! If the fact were so, which we had no reason to disbelieve, it is a proof that the virus does remain in the system for a great length of time without showing itself; and there is another singular fact connected with hydrophobia, which came immediately under our own observation,—its breaking out in three days, six days, or nine days, and at the same period of weeks,—the last hound we lost having been seized just nine weeks after its appearance in the kennel."

Every ten years or so the country suffers under an epidemic of alarm about the dangers of hydrophobia and the risk of letting dogs go unmuzzled through populous neighbourhoods. And at such periods of panic—one of which was treated by Oliver Goldsmith with salutary ridicule—excited people are too ready to shoot out of hand every dog that has snapped at a wayfarer's legs. In cases where an angry cur has thus been put to death, the persons whom he has chanced to bite suffer all the dreadful apprehensions of men who have been bitten by dogs unquestionably mad; whereas, in ninety-nine instances out of every hundred the preservation of the animal's life would have resulted in proof of its freedom from rabies. "The life of a suspected dog," says Scrutator, giving excellent advice, "which has bitten man, woman or child, or other dogs and animals, ought to be preserved, and his manner carefully watched, to prove whether he is really mad or not."

History of the French Revolution. By Heinrich von Sybel. Translated from the Third Edition of the original German work by Walter C. Perry. Vols. I. and II. (Murray.)

TITLE-PAGE, advertisements, translator's preface are all wrong in the name they give this work. It is not the history of the French Revolution, for those words imply a narrative of the course of events which took place in one country and at one time. Still less is it a German view of the French Revolution, for there we have the same limits; and the only novelty is that the internal affairs of France are seen with the eyes of a foreigner. Mr. Perry apologizes for his title-page by saying that when the recital leads us away from French affairs, it is only that we may see them from various sides, and gain a better understanding of the phenomena of the revolution. But this is also an injustice to Prof. von Sybel. If any part of the original German work should have been translated literally, it is the title. Prof. von Sybel has written what Sir Archibald Alison professed to write—the history of Europe during the French Revolution.

It is true that the revolution itself was the chief event of that period; but it was not the only event. It is also true that most other countries were influenced by the scenes which occurred in France; that the continental war was waged with France; and that when the war became European, France was still the aggressor. But though the revolution was the cause, the effects were even greater. On the one side we have national bankruptcy, the abolition of French feudalism, intestine wars, the murder of a king, and the Reign of Terror; on the other, we have the clean sweep of the old European landmarks, the break-up of the Holy Roman Empire, the stride of Russia into the midst of Europe, the final partition of Poland. Till now most writers have been content to deal with the first group of subjects. We have had histories of the French Revolution

in every language and in support of all opinions. Prof. von Sybel has chosen the second group, and has brought to the work an untiring industry, a wide sweep of view for which nothing is too minute, and a massive power of compression. One of the most remarkable features of this book is that details are not given for their own sake. The author never goes out of his way to bring in a glass coach, or to give the exact itinerary of a flying king and a general pursued by his own artillery. A multitude of new facts are contained in Prof. von Sybel's volumes, but they all come under some appropriate head. The result is a closeness of texture which may repel careless readers, but will be all the more valuable to students.

Another feature of Prof. von Sybel's work commands our esteem and admiration. He has no theory. We do not intend to say that he has no opinions. So far from this, he will be attacked by the disciples of various schools for the firmness with which he adheres to principles they think they have exploded. What we mean is, that he does not give an undue prominence to one set of facts because he likes their moral, or slurs over another set of facts of an opposite tendency. He must have been tempted to do this more than once.

The admirers of the revolution have often stated that the repulse of the German armies in 1792 was a glorious vindication of liberty. We are told that the despots were resolved to crush the young growth of freedom; and that if France had been left to herself, instead of being attacked by Europe, all the subsequent excesses would have been spared. Prof. von Sybel overthrows this view by a most conclusive array of facts. He shows that the meeting of the King of Prussia and the Emperor Leopold at Pillnitz, instead of being meant for menace to France, was distinctly peaceful in its object. The Emperor's declaration that an active intervention should take place, if all the European Powers would join in it, was drawn up after he had ascertained that England would not join. It was therefore, as Prof. von Sybel truly remarks, equivalent to a declaration of non-intervention. But, unluckily, this was not known in Paris. Although the Emperor did not mean to attack France, he did mean to intimidate the Parisian democrats; and instead of being intimidated, they were roused to fury. This is the only justification, and it is a scanty one at the best, for the arguments employed by those who would raise an empty boast of Danton's to the level of history. The democrats in Paris may have thought, or persuaded themselves, that the German sovereigns designed a war of aggression. But they did not wait to see if there was any truth in this supposition; and it is plain, from other circumstances, that they availed themselves of a pretext while they were ready to act without it.

The fact that the French were the first to declare war is not by itself material. The object which they had in declaring war, and the haste with which it was done, have a far greater meaning. Writers on the French Revolution have seldom thought of looking beyond apparent motives. It has been supposed that when France declared war on Austria she did so either for self-defence or with a view to foreign conquest. In like manner, it has been said that the German States wished either to restore monarchy in France, or to annex some portion of French territory. But, on both sides, the real objects of the war were very different. The Gironde declared war in order to get the upper hand in Paris; the German States went to war in order to acquire territory in Poland and Bavaria. The one side wanted a demonstration; the other desired an excuse for robbery. So long

as France was at peace with the rest of Europe, there might be some chance of moderate councils prevailing. Unless Austria and Prussia did something to entitle themselves to a reward, they could not hope for an accession of territory. Thus the Girondins were eager to defy Europe, although the French troops were unfit for a campaign. The German States were not very zealous against France, because they were afraid of doing too much for the money. Had they wished to take possession of any part of France, they would certainly have acted with greater energy. Had they meditated a crusade for the monarchical principle, they would not have been so careful to fix the amount of their own reward. But while the Girondins was striking at the Feuillants through Austria, Austria wanted to march through France on Bavaria, and Prussia on Poland. The same cause that imparted a patriotic fervour to the French made the Germans lukewarm. But for this, we do not see how the first campaign could have failed to be disastrous to France, or how the Prussians and Austrians could have contrived to forfeit their advantage.

A school of philosophic politicians, which exists on abuse of England, and which regrets that fate has condemned it to write and speak that language, has proclaimed that Pitt made war on France because the French opened the Scheldt. Von Sybel shows that Pitt was willing to treat with France up to the last moment, and received Maret at the very time when France declared war against England and Holland. It has been said by the same school that the execution of Louis the Sixteenth was an answer to the invasion of France and the threats of all the despots of Europe. When the death of the King was put to the vote, there was not a foreign soldier on French soil. Dumouriez had occupied Belgium, and Spain had sent offers of mediation between France and Germany, on the sole condition of the King's life being spared. That the death-vote was carried by sheer terrorism appears abundantly from the testimony of these volumes. Vergniaud, who had spoken with the King's advocates the day before, and had expressed his abhorrence of such a punishment, was overawed by the crowd in the gallery, and gave his voice for death. "More than twenty deputies of similar opinions," says Prof. von Sybel, "followed his example; they could not, they said at a later period, kindle a civil war to save one human being." Count Cochon's words were, "Good heavens! I thought Louis quite innocent; but was I to allow myself to be maltreated as a traitor to the people?"

A popular vote procured by such means may well seem disgraceful to the impartial historian. Prof. von Sybel is no partisan of Louis XVI.; still less is he an admirer of the old French monarchy. While he inveighs against the crimes of the revolution, he is far from laying all evils to its charge. Burke has said that France bought poverty by crime; that she did not sacrifice her virtue to her interest, but abandoned her interest that she might prostitute her virtue. No statement could be more unfounded. The enormous debts which weighed upon the revolutionary Government were the necessary consequence of years of financial misgovernment. "It would be unjust," says Prof. von Sybel, "to make the increase of the public burdens a ground of accusation against the revolution. The whole weight of reproach falls entirely on the old Government, which had raised money at the cost of its subjects by the sale of offices, and had thereby eaten away to a vast extent the germs of future prosperity." A similar passage occurs, when a more serious charge is brought against the revolutionists.

"The French Revolution failed, not because the destruction of the old order of things was a mistake, but because the nation entered on the work of reform under a heavy load of invertebrate immorality. It was not from amid the ruins, but beneath the shelter of feudalism, that the avarice and selfishness, the violence and barbarism, grew up, which led the nation from the rejoicings of that night in August to the horrors of the September massacres."

There are touches in Prof. von Sybel's sketch of Louis the Sixteenth which are significant of his mode of viewing history. He operates by masses. Individual character scarcely meets with justice at his hands. He is quick to detect the weakness of kings, statesmen, and generals, and to allow for its effect on the course of events. But, except in the case of Catherine of Russia, he does not find any cause for admiration. She is the only man in his pages, as, according to Mirabeau, Marie Antoinette was the only man among the advisers of Louis. All others are viewed too much in relation to their failures. Mr. Carlyle has given vent to natural regret at the death of Mirabeau, and has attributed the subsequent disasters of the King to the loss of his one able adviser. Prof. von Sybel thinks it "fortunate for the great orator that his life came to an end at the moment when the great object of his life became unattainable." Here we think the German historian has too little confidence in the power of one man. Granting that the King was preparing for flight against Mirabeau's wish, it does not follow that if Mirabeau had lived, the King might not have changed his purpose. But we confess that the amount of individual weakness brought out by the French Revolution goes far to justify Prof. von Sybel's want of confidence.

Both Lafayette and Dumouriez suffer from Prof. von Sybel's analytical criticism. The part that the first played at Versailles is shown us in a new aspect. The second is deprived of the glory, which his own memoirs had conferred upon him, of having pitched upon the Argonne as the Thermopylae of France. Yet the French generals are not depreciated in order that those on the German side may be exalted. It is hard to conceive anything more pitiful than the spectacle of indifference and vacillation presented by the Duke of Brunswick. At Valmy the defeat of the French seemed so certain, that one of their generals ordered his men to fill their pockets with potatoes, and to be ready to make their escape singly through the woods to the Moselle fortresses. Kellermann's troops were already in disorder, and the Prussians had formed for the attack in three columns. But at this moment the Duke of Brunswick refused to advance, and the result was, that after an indecisive cannonade, the French were allowed to retreat from their dangerous position. Valmy has been called the first victory of the revolution: it was, in truth, the first failure of the Allied Monarchs.

If Prof. von Sybel bears hard on the loitering reluctance of the Duke of Brunswick, he is not a whit more favourably impressed by the warmth of the King of Prussia. Had the King carried his point, it is true that the Prussian arms would not have been disgraced, and that when the campaign was opened the first requisite was energy. But it was also necessary to look beyond the first battles, and this the King of Prussia had neglected.

We hope that we have now directed the attention of our readers to Prof. von Sybel's volumes, even if we have passed over many of their contents, and have not dwelt on all his merits. A few words of praise must be bestowed on Mr. Perry's translation. As a

whole, it runs easily and naturally, and it is only in a few places that we could suggest an improvement. The first book is somewhat stiff, from the use of distinctively German phrases, and carelessness in printing catches and offends the eye. But these blemishes disappear as we read on,—or at least retire into the background. Mr. Perry would do well to adopt a consistent theory of names. Taking the translation for all in all, we may congratulate Prof. von Sybel on his introduction to the English public, and the English public even more on their introduction to Prof. von Sybel.

NEW NOVELS.

Hever Court. By R. Arthur Arnold. 2 vols.
(Bradbury, Evans & Co.)

Forty Years Ago: a Novel. Edited by Mrs. C. J. Newby. 2 vols. (Newby.)

A Terrible Wrong: a Novel. By Ada Buisson.
2 vols. (Newby.)

SENSATIONAL novels written according to the

SENSATIONAL novels, written according to the groundplan usual to these works, are now manufactured by the score. Machine-made articles always follow when there is a large demand for objects which, in the first instance, were devised at some cost of invention and material. Works of fiction are now as much articles of manufacture as Nottingham lace or Balbriggan hosiery, though by no means so good of their kind. The chief incidents in the first two novels at the head of our notice are identical. In both of them a long-established owner of an old estate, and the supposed representative of an old county family, is disturbed by an unexpected claimant. In each novel the respective owners retire at once without litigation, and give up their place to the new comer. In both novels there has been a former case of seduction and wrong on the part of the previous heads of the family. In 'Never Court' this wrong-doing has been followed by the abandonment, misery and death of the young mother of the illegitimate child, who remains to be a shame and scandal to the lawful family. There is a very loose plot, in which an attorney's clerk contrives to falsify a parish register, and this, though at first leading to successful imposture, ends at last in murder, madness, and restitution of the lawful owner. Clara, as the heroine is called, who is married to the false possessor, murders the man who brings the proofs that would dispossess her husband. She is a faint reflex of Lady Audley without her "secret." She allows the real owner of the estate to be tried and condemned for her crime, and then, as she is desperately in love with him, she confesses her guilt, corroborates his claims, and in trying to shoot herself, mortally wounds her husband, and then cheerfully goes mad, remaining ever after the most dangerous lunatic in the county asylum, and quite incurable.

In the novel of 'Forty Years Ago,' the solution of the difficulties is much pleasanter. The inconvenient and illegitimate baby dies in its earliest infancy. The Baronet's eldest son, who has been the cause of all the woe, makes an honest woman of his victim. They lead a good life in Australia, where they are quite forgotten, and generally supposed to be dead by the friends they left behind them. But on dying, the Baronet's eldest son leaves behind him a legitimate son, a stalwart, good-
sounding, and quite inebriable.

looking young man, who comes to England, and finds that his father's younger brother has been in quiet possession of the title and estate for many years. He makes his claim; the uncle gracefully retires on hearing the true state of the case; the young man receives his own, and enters upon all the family

honours. But inasmuch as he has been brought up in Australia, he is ignorant of the ways of the world, and finds his place difficult to fill with satisfaction. He therefore invites his uncle to come and live in a charming house on the estate, and to help him to administer affairs; also he falls in love with and marries his uncle's beautiful daughter, his own cousin. There are old-fashioned rejoicings and merrymakings in the shape of bonfires, village dances, oxen roasted whole, and fatted calves killed without stint. This conclusion is decidedly pleasant, and leaves the nerves of the reader in a more healthy condition than if there had been murder, suicide or sudden death. The actors in each story being strictly made of paper, the result is of less consequence to them than to the reader.

The novel entitled ‘A Terrible Wrong’ is a shadow from Hawthorne’s story of ‘The Scarlet Letter,’ only that the crime committed and hidden is murder. A beautiful and mysterious young woman appears, who is pursued by some dreadful event, which occurred five years before the story commences. There is an austere and idolized clergyman, who seems too good to belong to this world. There is some strange tie betwixt the beautiful young lady, whose name is Agatha Michael, and this wonderful clergyman. She appears to have every right to be in love with him; whilst he repudiates all her claims, and appears to dread the sight of her. The story is told in a mysterious and spasmodic manner; the incidents are only dimly seen, as through a fog; indeed, the only occurrences seem to be in the various emotions which assail Agatha Michael, and the unexplained horror she inspires in several individuals. She seems to be always on the brink of being driven out into the world to starve. At last the clergyman is about to marry. There is a scene betwixt him and Agatha. She asks him “if he believes her guilty,” and he bows his head in affirmation, upon which there is dreadful despair on the part of Agatha; but she is obliged to wear a beautiful bonnet and act as bridesmaid at the wedding. The reader is then told in a vague sort of way that, five years before, an old nobleman was murdered at Bordeaux, and his niece accused, and acquitted on trial for want of proof. This niece was Agatha, and ever since she has been an outcast; her lover, this very clergyman, having broken off their engagement till she could prove her innocence of the crime. There are many dashes and asterisks; but the final catastrophe is not well brought about. It is vague and broken into fragments; but the reader is expected to understand that it was the austere clergyman who committed the murder, stole the will, and allowed the woman he professed to love to bear all the shame and blame for so many years. The concluding scenes do not come out clearly, and the steps that lead to the discovery are very dubious. The author does not hold her incidents well in hand: she fills her book with emotional scenes that lead to nothing. People come into a room, gasp, look agitated, or faint, as the case may be; but those who can speak say nothing, and those who faint get up and walk away as soon as they come to their senses. It is an unsatisfactory story altogether; and yet there are indications that the author has the capability of doing something better.

Stung to the Quick: North Country Story. By

Mrs. G. Linnaeus Banks. 3 vols. (Wood.)
'Stung to the Quick' is an intrepid novel. Sensational beyond the usual high-water mark, it overflows all the banks and bounds of probability; it has, indeed, a setting or surrounding

of common life; and there are pictures of North Country manners and society, touches of real life, which tell of intimate acquaintance with the scenes and localities; but in the midst of sober, discreet provincial society there is let loose a heroine who is worthy to be the sister of Manfroni the One-handed Monk, Schedoni the Italian, Dracut the Black Pirate of the Mediterranean, or any of the black brotherhood and sisterhood of sensational novels. Gulnare was a dove of gentleness compared with Rhoda Wearbank, the "waif of the Wear," who, "stung to the quick" by the vulgar and spiteful gossip of country wives and daughters, allows herself to become a perfect demon of wickedness, living to plot vengeance, not only against the ill-natured schoolfellow who gave her a nickname, the "waif of the Wear," but against the good people who sheltered her, and their innocent daughter, who was to her as a sister. The story opens well: there is a new year's gathering of North Country friends; from the window a poor outcast is seen with her infant to fling herself into the river Wear; the mother is drowned, and no future light ever thrown upon her history; the infant is rescued and adopted by the worthy people who were giving the party. She is christened Rhoda, and brought up as their own child, along with their daughter Eva. So delicate are they that they do not disclose her story to her; but one of the visitors has an evil tongue and a thoughtless daughter. What between envy and malice and uncharitableness, bitterness is shed into the heart of the foundling, and she vows everlasting hatred to everybody in the world. It unluckily happens that Rhoda, who grows up to be a "dark beauty," falls in love with Frank Raeburn, who falls in love with Eva. Eva is as fair and lovely as Rhoda is dark and wicked. Eva is a fool, whilst Rhoda has all the genius and fascination of a siren. Rhoda takes all the lovers away from all her acquaintance, and makes them faithless to her heart's content; only Frank Raeburn does not care for her. He loves Eva and marries Eva, and takes her to live in a wonderful old grey tower, and Eva takes Rhoda to live with her as friend, counsellor and companion. Rhoda speedily becomes mistress of the house; Frank Raeburn dislikes her, and complains of her assumption; but Eva, having much amiability and no common sense, will not hear a word against Rhoda. Then begins the sensational portion of the book, which is detailed with a care and minuteness and a matter-of-fact belief in its possibility which is bewildering. In the temporary absence of the husband, Rhoda carries Eva up a secret staircase to a high unused turret, and there she shuts her up, feeding her on chicken-legs and scraps of bread and meat, which she purloins, and for which the dog and cat are held guilty. When Frank Raeburn returns, Rhoda makes him believe that his wife has eloped in the disguise of a sailor with an old lover; and some letters addressed to Eva, with answers in her handwriting, are found in an old desk. The husband believes; the poor father has a stroke of paralysis; but a shrewd old doctor, who has known Eva from her infancy, has doubts. Meanwhile, Rhoda, finding it difficult to feed Eva, resolves to let her die of starvation; but when Eva becomes very hungry indeed, she gets out of the high window, and holding on by the ivy, she gets down till her strength failing her, she falls senseless to the ground—still wearing the rosebud muslin dress in which she was carried away. Rhoda hears the thud of her fall upon the ground; she goes out into the snow, takes Eva in her arms, and carries her senseless form a long distance to a lonely part of the grounds; and as the frost is so hard that

she cannot dig a grave, she leaves her beside a rock until there is a thaw, when she will return and bury the body. Of course Eva is not dead; and she is discovered in time to be saved by an old servant; and of course her husband returns and all is cleared up, and he is as penitent as he ought to be. But Rhoda makes her escape, and enters on new adventures so strange that the reader must go to the book itself for them. The final end of Rhoda is as wonderful as her preceding history—she dies in a blaze of triumph, on her first appearance at Her Majesty's Theatre as Norma, surrounded by those she has most injured; and with her last breath saying to the old schoolfellow who first "stung her to the quick," "I hate you." This story, though improbable, is well told; it is exciting, and has an interest derived from the evident pleasure the author has taken in her own work. There are touches of real life and character which indicate that the author could write something better. The style is not good; but there are marks both of talent and industry in the book which induce us to expect better things from the author's hand.

Far Away; or, Sketches of Scenery and Society in Mauritius. By Charles John Boyle. (Chapman & Hall.)

"My book," says the candid author, "pretends to be nothing more than what I call it on the title-page—*Sketches*." This being admitted, no reader will expect anything more from the sketcher than he promises. But, as an accomplished artist can convey to the eye many pleasing impressions by a few slight touches, so can a clever writer say much that interests us by a few rapid strokes of the pen;—nor does Mr. Boyle fail in this respect, although the reader will often wish that he had been somewhat graver and more of a philosophic observer and a naturalist. He appears to have passed three years in Mauritius, and to have sent hasty notes to a friend, out of which the book before us has been framed.

All have heard of the tropical glories of Mauritius, and of its profuse natural endowments. Of these the sketcher gives occasional brief descriptions, such as any observant and educated writer might give, and these form the best parts of the work. The state of society in the island does not claim detailed notice, and according to the author's representation of it, he could not have desired a longer residence there. Indeed, should he ever return to Mauritius, and his book have preceded him, his second welcome will certainly not be so warm as his first; not because he has been unfair, but because he has been too fair to the fair and unfair sex. Writing to friends, a gentleman may justifiably call ladies "ugly"; but in writing for the public, it is customary to call them simply "plain."

While the better and wealthier class of French residents are hospitable, dressy and showy in public, there is little in their private life to attract an Englishman. Dinners at four pounds for a chief dish, heavy silks and satins upon ladies who boast of their cost, and inane talk, are not strong inducements to hasten so "far away."

Port Louis, the capital, is not more healthy than the state of its society. Low fever has gradually increased until it has become endemic, and the last visit of cholera produced a general panic. In 1862 the deaths were at the rate of fifty a day while the cholera raged. Abject fear took possession of the natives, and one curious effect of it was, that dozens of marriages were daily celebrated between couples who had complacently lived in concubinage for

some years until the cholera came to quicken their consciences, and prompt to lawful marriage. These were called "cholera marriages."

"State ceremonies" in this island are pointedly described. That all persons present are not unimpeachable appears from the following incident: "The last night I was at a birthday ball, calumny came,—we will hope uninvented. A coffee-coloured eye was said to have been too unceasingly directed to the spoons; the result, a slight hubbub in the crowd—signs of perturbation on the A. D. C.'s otherwise placid countenance. But I conclude the spoons were immediately counted and found correct, for the supposed culprit was suddenly persuaded to drown a burst of dark indignation in a tumbler of champagne. I certainly, however, saw plates and plates of detonating bonbons 'go off' in more ways than one."

From imperilled spoons, and from over-dressed spoonies, it is refreshing to turn to genuine nature. Here is a glance into a tropical forest:—

"The general aspect of one tropical forest is much the same as another, varied occasionally by a vegetation discovered only on nearer inspection as more peculiarly its own. Nothing can exceed their beauty. A rank luxuriance, a wild unreburked race of vegetable giants, the tangled festoons of creepers starred with the most brilliant flowers, hanging down like stringed jewels; then the great big orchids. How one smiles afterwards at the pigmy specimens of artificial hot-house culture! One very frequent is like a huge bird's nest—the name in fact of the species—embedded in the forks of the largest trees; yards and yards of 'lianes' are frequently suspended on the gnarled distorted limbs above and about it; such is a faint idea of the picture presented right and left as one breaks one's way through the thickets and makes one's own path through the heart of a primeval forest in the tropics. If you look down there are green depths as it would seem bottomless; if you look up there is roof upon roof of an exquisitely variegated verdure, the tall tree-fern piercing through the under and densely tangled vegetation with its umbrella-shaped head waving like a coronet of feathers. At times you see the ghastly bared shape of some tempest-stricken child of the woods stretching across as if to hide its nakedness among the surrounding millions of leafy things. The hope of giving any adequate idea of the witchery of a scene like this is vain."

The chapter on the Mauritian Fauna contains a few paragraphs of interest, and of course includes a notice, though merely a passing one, of the redoubtable Dodo—so conspicuous by his absence—the last mention of the living bird having been made in 1681. There was another now extinct bird in the island, named the Giant. Once confounded with the dodo, he is now distinguished from it, and was as big as an ostrich. What a delightful day will it be for geological ornithologists when the skeletons of those enormous birds, the Solitaire of Rodrigues, the Oiseau Bleu of Bourbon, and the Dodo and Géant of the Mauritius, shall be set up entire in London, and become as attractive as the Gorilla or the Walrus!

Mr. Boyle throws in occasional graphic touches in his Mauritian Sketches, and certainly he is never dull. As a light book of the day, his volume is not to be despised.

Maurice, Comte de Saxe, et Marie-Josèphe de Saxe, Dauphine de France. Letters and unpublished Documents from the Archives at Dresden. Edited by the Count F. Vitzthum d'Eckstaedt. (Leipzig, Denicke; London, Williams & Norgate.)

The works by Dr. Karl von Weber and M. St. René Taillandier have not exhausted the theme

of Marshal Saxe. Here is another contribution to the half-heroic, half-degrading story, by the Count d'Eckstaedt. This German author writes in French, and asks indulgence for his errors. Whether this be modesty or affectation, we may remark that the Count needs no indulgence. Fiorentino did not write better French than he; there is no turn of a phrase throughout the book which would induce a reader to suppose that the writer was not a Frenchman. A little gracefully expressed distrust, however, does not ill become a foreigner speaking or writing in a language not his own. If Frenchmen smile when Lord Granville, addressing them in *their own tongue*, apologizes for his defects, it is at the excess of his courtesy, to which expression is given in language in which even Frenchmen cannot detect a fault in grammar or in accent.

Whether Marshal Saxe was worth the trouble that has been taken in order to illustrate his life, may be fairly open to question. He is, however, naturally of interest to Germans and to Frenchmen. The former are proud of having produced him; the latter of having profited by him. The Germans are not well pleased at his having deserted their service for that of France; and the French would have been better pleased if their armies had been led to victory, and their country saved from destruction, by any one but a foreigner. As the Roman Catholics of France were vexed at the way in which their gratitude was challenged by Turenne when he was yet a Protestant, so Frenchmen of all religious denominations have been a little uneasy under the burden of laurels heaped upon them, not only by a Protestant, but by a foreigner. They make up for it by stating that Saxe was a Frenchman in heart and manners; and that he merited to be one, which was the next best thing to having been born one.

Turenne and Saxe were Protestants. The Frenchman changed his religion; and he lies magnificently entombed, or rather there is a magnificent tomb to his memory, near the Emperor Napoleon, at the "Invalides." Maurice de Saxe, nominally a Protestant, but really nothing in particular, remained what he was; and his memorial is, as it were, pushed out of the way. The "Church" opposed the rendering any public funeral honours to the hero who had rescued France. He had given France repeated opportunity to sing "Te Deum," and, according to the well-known saying, France refused him when dead the vocal honours of a "De Profundis." The traveller looks in vain through Strasburg Cathedral for his memorial. The gigantic toy-clock is there, indeed; but the tomb of the hero is to be looked for elsewhere. In the Protestant Church of St. Thomas, close by, may be seen the monument of the great soldier, the result of a quarter of a century's labour, by Pigalle. If it has come down intact to our times, we have to thank the pious care of one Mangelschott, of Strasburg, who, as of German descent, admired the hero more than the French did, who, at the close of the last century, looked upon old heroes and old aristocrats as equally unworthy of respect. In the revolutionary period, Mangelschott (the church having been converted into a storehouse) contrived to bury the monument beneath a pile of straw, and in that way it was forgotten and preserved.

The French sentiment about their heroes is a little perplexing to people of common sense. We all recently shared in the indignation of the French themselves when an insult was offered at Dinan to the statue of one of the soldiers of whom the French have most right to be proud—Duguesclin. The offender was from this side of the Channel, and we are all ashamed

of him; but, when we find the worthy French magistrate telling the criminal that offence to heroes was particularly odious to the people of France, the good man forgot how the French had treated the body and tomb of this very Duguesclin. They tore his corpse from the grave, trampled his heart into dust, and smashed his tomb into powder! As if this were not violence enough, it was the Dinan people themselves who destroyed the monument of the sweet Lady Tiphaïne, the wife of Duguesclin. It was one of the most beautiful in the Cathedral of St.-Sauveur, but the custos does not even know where the memorial stood. When the Bretons erected a statue to their hero, they did well; if a brainless traveller shows his contempt for it he does ill, indeed very ill; but the memory of past offences committed by the French themselves against one of the greatest of their heroes should lead them to put as generous a construction as possible on the monument-defacing propensities of fools generally.

Compared with Duguesclin, Marshal Saxe was but a shoddy sort of hero. The Frenchman, whose career extended from 1314 to 1380, was a deformed, ill-educated creature, with purpose and perseverance for good in him that seemed to give him material beauty and magical influence. His private life was as pure as his public life was useful. His enemies paid him an honour which was not exceeded by that rendered to him by his own countrymen. The English in France never met so obstinate, so efficient, and so gallant an adversary as Duguesclin; and no great English soldier, living or dead, was more highly regarded and reverenced by them than this all but invincible Duguesclin. When he fell at Randau, the world lost in him the most modest of men, meekest of saints, and most accomplished of soldiers.

Marshal Saxe, on the other hand, of whom France is so proud, because of the victories he won for her—with some little shame mixed up with the pride, that he was a foreigner and not a Frenchman,—was a good soldier, and good in no other light but as a soldier. In every other relation of life he was simply detestable. He had no regard for truth, no self-respect, no care for fair dealing with others, nor any honest affection for women. He was reckless in the sacrifice of human life. "The more you kill outright, the fewer enemies you will have," was one of his maxims, and it is one befitting such a butcher. The career of this illegitimate son of Augustus of Saxony extended from 1696 to 1750. Like Duguesclin, he became a soldier while he was yet a boy; and in subsequent years the victories of Prague, Fontenoy, Rauxoux, Laufeldt and Maestricht have given permanent lustre to his fame. Unlike Duguesclin, however, who died in harness on the field, an old and sturdy warrior, Marshal Saxe perished ignobly, at fifty-four, devoured by disease, rotten from the crown of his head to the sole of his foot; all the soldiers shaken out of him, nothing left but a mass of putridity, which poisoned the air around.

Demoralized as France was in his days, Maurice de Saxe gave it an example of greater demoralization. The ostentatious exhibition of his vices staggered even a rapacious aristocracy. His meanness was in some things as stupendous as his valour, which was his only virtue—the *bellicosa virtus*. Grimm and Barbier, without saying much, have said enough to show what manner of man the world had in Maurice. He is one the world may well afford to forget. In the volume before us there is nothing to induce us to change this opinion. The interest of the book lies in the details of the marriage of his half-sister, Marie-Josèphe, with the Dauphin, and which comprises a story of intrigues, court

ceremonies, and royal life, such as some persons are never weary of reading. To that public, half of this book may be recommended as amusing.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

Down among the Water-Weeds; or, Marvels of Pond Life. By Mona B. Bickerstaffe. (Edinburgh, Johnstone, Hunter & Co.)

The best little book we have yet seen for interesting and initiating children in the forms of life which may be found everywhere—in ponds, pools, canals and brooks. Glass tanks exhibiting the weeds and animals abounding in salt water are more common than tanks displaying the marvels of life in fresh water, and just because they are more easily kept up seem to be of less account, although it will not be said that they are less instructive and entertaining. Youngsters who should start by themselves to search for freshwater specimens would be likely enough to go "down among the water-weeds," and learn more than they desire to know about "the marvels of pond life"; and therefore our recommendation of the book must be accompanied with a caution. Water-spiders, dragon-flies, whirligigs, water-bugs and boatmen, pond-snails, caddis-worms and tadpoles, will be deemed excellent new acquaintance by all intelligent children; and in these pages there are good notes of introduction for the strangers. Interesting and novel observations may be made in a vessel no larger than a globe for gold-fish. Here is one which we shall place on record. Instinct, or internal spurring, is an insufficient word for the ingenuity of animals, but surely it cannot be applied to acts of disinterested kindness. Some years ago we kept in a glass vase a caddis-larva and a fairy shrimp. On the surface of the water, cresses floated, on which crawled small mollusks; and the bottom of the vase was covered with sand. Instinct prompted the caddis-larva to make a succession of cases with the spongiolites of the cresses and the shells of the tiny mollusks. Occasionally the water was stirred into a small whirlpool. As the sand fell down again to the bottom, the case of the caddis-worm became imbedded in it, and he was to be seen struggling with his feelers and feet to extricate himself in vain. Now came the kindness of the fairy shrimp. The signals of distress were not seen without sympathy, nor was the help limited by colour or kind. The crustacean, which seemed to enjoy the whirlpool, on perceiving the sufferings of the caterpillar, stopped in her rapid career, descended beside the struggler, and, with a few swift scratchings, drove the sand aside, and let the captive free. So much for the Grace Darling of the shrimps!

Nonconformity and Liberty. Letters addressed to Thomas S. James, Esq., on his "History of the Litigation and Legislation respecting Presbyterian Chapels in England and Ireland between 1816 and 1849." By John Gordon. (Whitfield & Co.)

Middle-aged readers will remember the "Lady Hewley case," in which a Vice-Chancellor decided to whom certain moneys belonged by his interpretation of *v. q. ro.* This led to the Dissenters' Chapels Bill, by which the precedents were arrested which might have ended in Woburn Abbey being restored to the Church of Rome. Our readers see that small historical controversy on this point still exists. But as there is now no pretext under which orthodox truth can seize on heterodox money, the question is no longer of general interest.

My Mother. By Ann Taylor. Illustrated. (Part-ridge.)

The pretty and pathetic lines of the favourite poem are here aptly illustrated by coloured engravings of scenes such as are suggested by the text, and decorated with floral borders, which have considerable merit. The coloured pictures are noteworthy for their somewhat heavy tinting, which is forcible enough without, and only moderately crude, but, above all, by the contrast which the greater number of them afford in respect to those qualities of colouring with the better ones that are so apparent in the last of the series,—a girl seated by her sick mother's bedside, which, whether as regards

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harmony of colour, richness and variety, displays highly commendable power of treating works of this class.

Reading for Honours. By U. N. O. (Bennett.) THREE Oxford students pass the long vacation at a little seaside village, where one of them falls in love with a charming young lady, and is on the point of making her an offer when he discovers that she is already engaged to another man. Concealing his disappointment, the unfortunate lover applies strenuously to study, takes a double first, and with laudable generosity renders an important service to Cecily Aylesmoor's accepted suitor. This is the substance of "Reading for Honours,"—a perilous performance, which bears signs of being the work of an Oxford undergraduate whose time would be spent more profitably in studying for the Schools than in writing for the public. A year or two hence, when he has gained such academic prizes as cannot be won without reading, he will be quite young enough to enter himself for the pursuit of distinctions that cannot be achieved without writing.

The Proceedings of the Liverpool Architectural and Archaeological Society, Nineteenth Session, 1866—1867.

This pamphlet contains accounts of the discussions of the association in question, and several papers contributed by its members, and read at the meetings of the last session. These papers have considerable local and general interest.

Critical and Social Essays, reprinted from the New York Nation. (New York, Leypoldt & Holt ; London, Low & Co.)

This is an attempt to engraft the short social essay of some of the English weekly papers on an American stock. The causes of its failure are discussed in one of the essays themselves. As a rule these essays are too short and fragmentary, written without much thought, for readers who will not devote much thought to their perusal. We do not say that such articles were unsuited to the public which took in the *New York Nation*; many of them are lively and pleasant, and would be skimmed over gratefully in the intervals of business, in the omnibus, or after dinner. But when such articles are reprinted, their want of backbone forces itself painfully upon us. Nor is this want supplied by the good stories which are occasionally told, or by the strange experience of life which has fallen to the share of the writers. We are not prejudiced against the book by the complaint made in one essay that the English are woefully ignorant of American greatness, that most Englishmen talk of Henry Ward Beecher as Mr. Beecher Stowe, and that the *Times* called him Mr. Beecher Ward. It is quite possible that the landlord of an inn at Plymouth only knew Daniel Webster as some American gentleman or other. Among the American anecdotes we are told of a village which was so quiet that a stranger passing through knocked at a door and asked if the place was inhabited, and that a native of the place fainted on meeting a man in the street. But perhaps the best story in the book is that of an American child, aged four years, who, on being told that God made him, measured off four inches on his arm, and replied wrathfully, "No, he didn't. God made me a little mite of a thing so long, and I grew the rest myself." The writers of this book ought to make their essays go through the same process.

My Holidays. By the Right Hon. William Chambers, of Glenormiston, Lord Provost of Edinburgh. (Printed for Private Circulation.)

"My Holidays" is a record of certain excursions made by Mr. W. Chambers "as a commissioner of Northern Lighthouses along the coasts of Scotland in 1866 and 1867." It was printed for private circulation amongst persons who have no need to be assured of their friend's many estimable qualities.

The Story of a Diamond. Illustrative of Egyptian Manners and Customs. By Miss M. L. Whately. (Religious Tract Society.)

This story is gathered, a little enlarged, from the numbers of the periodical in which it first appeared. It professes to give the story of a diamond, not

from its cradle in the mine, but from the jeweller's shop to which it is brought by the diamond-merchant to the time when, after changing hands frequently, it is lost in the sands, where it will remain till the author chooses to resume her story. Miss Whately appears to be engaged in missionary work in Egypt, and her illustrations of manners have a good deal of reference to the Egyptian peasant. The tone of the writer and the moral of the story may be seen in the concluding passage. A caravan of pilgrims is on its way to the Holy City. Of the thousands of persons constituting it, the writer asks, "How many will return more proud and farther from God than before?" This would seem to indicate that the missionary work does not prosper, and the phrase helps to explain why it is not successful. The Moslemim clings to the mantle of God, after their fashion, and takes as much interest in salvation as most men of any other communion. Man for man among the lower classes of Christians and Mohammedans, the "infidel" is at least struggling to get near to God with more persistency than the Christian. The follower of the Prophet may be formal; but a regularly-observed formality, such as of prayer several times a day, is no evidence of pride or of remoteness from God on the part of those who regard the solemn observation.

We have on our table a new edition of *The Holy Land*, by W. Hepworth Dixon, in one volume (Chapman & Hall).—*The Parables of Jesus*; being Twenty Sunday Morning Meditations thereupon, by John Page Hopps (Simpkin & Marshall).—*Family Prayers for Five Weeks, with Prayers for Special Occasions, and a Table for Reading the Holy Scriptures throughout the Year*, by William Wilson (Edinburgh, Nimmo).—*and Who's Who in 1868*, edited by William John Lawson (Baily). Also the following Pamphlets:—*Colony of Natal, South Africa. In the Supreme Court, the Bishop of Natal v. the Rev. James Green, the Rev. James Walton, and the Rev. J. S. Robinson—The Argument of the Bishop of Natal before the Supreme Court of the Colony of Natal on Tuesday, September 10, 1867* (Trübner).—*The Eucharistic Doctrine of Holy Scripture and the Primitive Liturgies: Remarks on the Real Presence, the Commemorative Sacrifice, Absolution, and Ritualism, suggested by the Charge of the Lord Bishop of Salisbury*, by William Milton, M.A. (Rivingtons).—*A Catholic Christian Church the Want of our Time*, by John James Taylor, B.A. (Williams & Norgate).—*The Congé d'Elire: a Paper read at the Autumn Session of the Rural-decanal Synod of Penwith, Cornwall*, by J. Sidney Tyacke, M.A. (Rivingtons).—*Authorized Report of the Papers prepared, Addresses, and Discussions of the Church Congress held at Wolverhampton on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, October 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th, 1867* (Macmillan).—*On the Application of Sulphurous Acid, Gaseous and Liquid, to the Prevention, Limitation, and Cure of Contagious Diseases, with Cases illustrative of the Advantages to be derived from its Employment*, by James Dewar, M.D. (Edmonston & Douglas).—*The Great Sulphur Cure brought to the Test, and Workings of the New Curative Machine proposed for Human Lungs and Wind-pipes*, by Robert Pairman, with a Preface by the Rev. J. Christison, A.M. (Edinburgh, Edmonston & Douglas).—*A Few Statistics relating to Shipping Casualties*, by Henry Jeula.—*The Combined "End-on" and Broadside Principle versus "The Turret"*: a Paper read by Capt. T. E. Symonds, R.N., at the Royal United Service Institution, May 13, 1867 (Harrison).—*The Victories of Rome (Washbourne)*,—*and The Incorporation of Britain's Colonial into her Home Empire: the Political Fusion and Amalgamation of the Two—their Consolidation into One*, by Charles Flinders Hursthouse (Stanford).

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

Adams's Records of Noble Lives, 12mo. 3/6 cl. Allouez's *Meditations in Advent*, 12mo. 3/6 cl. Alithaus, Bach, and Hartmann's Dictionnaire Technologique, 10/6 Blain's Story of the Captives in Abyssinia, cr. 8vo. 5/6 Bradson's Lady Lisle, 12mo. 2/6 cl. Brierey's Marriages, Menses, and Red Windows Hall, 12mo. 3/6 cl. Brown's Agency and Trusts for Payment of Debts, 12mo. 3/6 cl. Calendar of State Papers, Reign of Hen. VIII, Vol. 3, 2 Pts. 15/ea. Chandler's Abyssinia. Mythical and Historical, 8vo. 2/ cl. Church's Broken Unity, ed. by Bennett, Vol. 2, 12mo. 3/6 cl. Claribel's Christmas Rose, 12mo. 3/6 cl. Cumming's When shall these Things be, 12mo. 5/ cl. Davies's Our Angel Companions, sc. 3/6 cl. Elton's Life and Times of the Right Rev. Dr. H. H. L. H. 12mo. 2/ cl. Hill's Melodies of the Heart, Poems, cr. 8vo. 2/ cl. History and Antiquities of Haddon Hall, illust. 4to. 5/ cl. Hoare's Slide Rule and How to use It, 12mo. 3/ cl. Hoppe's Parables of Jesus, cr. 8vo. 3/ cl. Hume's History of England, 12mo. 1/ cl. Jackson's (Bp.) Charge, 8vo. 1/6 sgd. Jeanie's Quiet Life, Author of *St. Olave's*, 3 vols. cr. 8vo. 31/6 cl. Kelly's New Testament Doctrine of the Holy Spirit, cr. 8vo. 5/ cl. Kinloss's Spiritual Sacrifice and Holy Communion, 3/ cl. Leland's History of the Life and Labours of the Highlanders, 10/6 cl. Levine's Manipulus Vociferorum, ed. by Whately, 8vo. 1/ cl. Little's Spinal Weakness and Curvature, 8vo. 5/ cl. Livingstone's Life and Adventures, by Adams, 12mo. 3/6 cl. Macnaught's Lecture on the Future, 8vo. 1/ cl. Macmillan's Sketches of Present Events, 12mo. 2/ cl. Madge, a Memoir of Herford, 12mo. 1/6 cl. limp. Malleson's History of the French in India, 8vo. 16/ cl. Marion's Sundays, 12mo. 2/ cl. Mitchell's Modern French Grammar, 12mo. 3/ cl. Milton's Paradise Lost, 12mo. 2/6 cl. Nellie Nettieville, or One of the Transplanted, 12mo. 5/ cl. Newman's Plain Sermons for Perilous Times, 12mo. 5/ cl. O'Connor's Papers, by C. H. M., 1/6 cl. O'Donnell's Sketches of the 45th Regiment of Foot, 12mo. 10/6 cl. Patterson's Railway Finance, cr. 8vo. 2/6 cl. Pearson's History of England, Early and Middle Ages, Vol. 2, 14/ cl. Plain Papers Subjects of Present Necessity, &c., 12mo. 2/ cl. Poetry's Scrap-book, with Pictures and Rhymes, 4to. 3/6 cl. Reports of Artisans Selected to Visit the Paris Exhibition, 2/6 bds. Ricard's Th' Owl Blanket, Part 2, 12mo. 3/6 cl. Spottiswoode's Extracts from the Works of a Preacher, 8vo. 12/ cl. Standard of the Cross in the Champ de Mars, 12mo. 3/6 cl. Stanfield's Primaria, Comp. to Pub. Sch. Lat. Pr., Pt. 1, 2/6; Pt. 2, 3/6 cl. Synopsis of the Pathological Series in the Oxford Museum, 2/6 cl. Teller's Memories of some Contemporary Poets, 12mo. 5/ cl. Rogers's Essays from Good Words, 12mo. 5/ cl. Rogers's Travelling Husband, 12mo. 3/6 cl. Safe's Challenge Contest at the Paris Exhibition, roy. 8vo. 1/ sgd. Shuttleworth's First Principles of Modern Chemistry, 4/6 cl. Smith's Initia Graeca, Part 2, 12mo. 3/6 cl. Spottiswoode's Extracts from the Works of a Preacher, 8vo. 12/ cl. Standard of the Cross in the Champ de Mars, 12mo. 3/6 cl. Williams's Model Book of German-English Correspondence, 2/6 cl. Williams's Model Book of English-German Correspondence, 2/6 cl. Young's Handbook to the Writing-Desk, 12mo. 1/ sgd.

DISCOVERY OF OLD BOOKS.

WHEN Mr. Edmonds, of the firm of Messrs. Sootheran & Co., published an account of his discovery of a copy of a hitherto unknown edition of Shakespeare's "Venus and Adonis," dated 1599, bound up with a copy of "The Passionate Pilgrim" of the same year, only one other copy of which latter was previously known, it was hinted that this was not the only literary curiosity he had had the good fortune to light upon. We are now able to give a list of some other contemporary works, the existence of which had never been suspected. All these treasures were found in the now famous "lumber-room" in the old mansion, Lampart Hall, Northamptonshire, the residence of Sir Charles Isham, Bart. It seems beyond doubt that these, together with many other early-printed English books of excessive rarity and value, have been preserved in the same house since the time of publication. The following is a list of them:—

Emardulde: Sonnets written by E. C., 1595, 8vo. A beautiful volume, bound up with those excessively rare works, Griffin's Fidesia, 1596; Toft's Laura, 1597; and Barnefeilde's Cynthia, 1595.—The Shephearde's Complaint, in English Hexameters, by John Dickenson, black letter, 4to. (1596).—Sinetes; Passions upon his Fortunes; Posies, Sonets, Maddrigals, by Robert Parry, 1597, 8vo.—The Transformed Metamorphosis, by Cyril Turner, in Verse, 1600, 8vo.—Arbastro, the Anatomie of Fortune; a prose Romance, interspersed with Poetry; black letter, 4to., 1584.—Vertues Due: Poems on the death of Kath. Howard, Countess of Nottingham, by T. Powell; 1603, 8vo.—An Excellent Historie on the Life and Death of Charles and Julia, two Welsh Lovers, by W. Averell; a long Poem, black letter, 1581, 8vo.—A Garden of Spirituall Flowers, planted by Ri. Ro., W.P., Ri. Gree., M.M., and Geo. Web., 2 parts, 1610-13, 8vo.—The Garland of a greene Witte, a precious spectacle for wanton Wives, by R. Turnar; a prose Romance, interspersed with Poetry, black letter, n. d. 4to.—Witts new Dyall, by Anthony Sherly; a collection of Poems, 1604, 4to.—Celestial Elegies of the Goddesses and the Muses, by Thomas Rogers; poems on the death of Frances Countess of Hert-

ford, and on Mathew Ewens, Baron of the Exchequer, 1598, 8vo.—A Commemoration on the Life and Death of Sir Christopher Hatton, Lord Chancellor, by John Phillips; in Verse, 1591, 4to.—Cephalus and Procris, by Thomas Edwards, in English Hexameters, 1595, 4to.—Funerall Elegie on Sir Thomas Overbury, 1615.—Hero and Leander: begun by Christopher Marlowe; and finished by George Chapman. Printed by Felix Kingston, for Paul Linley, 1598; 4to. This is an edition never before heard of, it having been always supposed that the first complete edition was not published till the year 1600.—To these may be added a work, hitherto supposed to have perished, namely, "Tartleton's Tragical Treatises, contayning sundrie Discourses and pretty Conceytes, both in Prose and Verse; imprinted at London by Henry Byneman, 1578," 8vo.; and a curious and clever work, no other copy of which appears to be known, and the title of which has consequently always been incorrectly printed, entitled "No Whipping nor Tripping, but a kind friendly Snippings. Imprinted at London for John Browne, and John Deane, 1601," sm. 8vo., which is a reply to "The Whipping of the Satyre," a violent attack in verse upon John Marston, Ben Jonson, and Nicholas Breton. The two works just mentioned are bound up with another reply to "The Whipping of the Satyre," the title of which is "The Whipper of the Satyre his penitance in a white Sheet; or the Beadle's Confutation. At London. Printed for Thomas Pauier, 1601"; sm. 8vo.

THE HOLY LAND.

Glasgow, Jan. 7, 1868.

MY attention has been called to certain statements in the *Athenæum* of Saturday last regarding my recently-published book, entitled "The Desert and the Holy Land." It is due to myself and to my publishers that these statements should not pass unchallenged.

1. The reviewer states that I have copied the title of Mr. Dixon's book, "The Holy Land." The words were:—"Before the purloined title he has set a couple of words, 'The Desert,' so as to give a colourable look of difference to his book." The writer of this might as well quarrel with me for using my own name because it resembles another man's, as blame me for employing a title which best represents the contents of my book,—the greater part of which, as the reviewer must have known well, but which he has completely ignored, is taken up with an account of a journey through the Desert of Sinai to Palestine. The title of Mr. Kelly's book, published by Chapman & Hall in 1844, is "Syria and the Holy Land." Would it ever have occurred to that gentleman that Mr. Dixon had struck out the two words "Syria and," or that I had substituted the two words, "The Desert," in their place, "so as to give a colourable look of difference" to our respective books?

2. In regard to the frontispiece illustration, the reviewer states:—"The plate is copied bodily. Now we happen to know that Mr. Dixon's view of Jerusalem from the Damascus Gate is the only picture of the Holy City taken from that point ever engraved." Then the writer gives me credit for another ingenious device to secure a "colourable look of difference," viz.: "On the flat roof of the nearer house, the Rev. Dr. Wallace has caused three small figures to be hinted; but in every other particular the plate is simply copied." The following extract from a letter sent me this morning from Messrs. Oliphant & Co., Edinburgh, who alone are responsible for the plates that appear in my volume, is a complete refutation of the reviewer's charge as to the plate:—"As respects the 'View of Jerusalem,' it is a very easy thing for us to answer the reviewer's charge of copying. We got the plate engraved ten years ago by William Miller, the eminent engraver of this city, whose receipt we hold. He executed his engraving from a photograph furnished by the Rev. Dr. Stewart, of Leghorn, for his work, 'The Tent and Khan,' a copy of which we can produce any day to show

the accuracy of what the reviewer 'happens to know.'

3. The allegation, however, with which I am most concerned, is contained in these words of the reviewer: "Mr. Dixon's text is treated very much like his title and his engraving." As to this I can, with the utmost confidence, leave the public to judge. A few sentences from my description of Jaffa have been printed alongside of Mr. Dixon's account of the same place, and I appeal to every candid reader if in these sentences there is anything more than a mere coincidence in thought and expression, and this only in regard to two or three of the more striking features of life at Jaffa which would probably receive the same colouring from almost any given number of writers. In short, the suspected plate seems to have produced at once a prejudice on the mind of the reviewer against my book, and has led to what I conceive to be unfair treatment. ALEXANDER WALLACE.

THE KILKENNY CATS.

Kilkenny, Jan. 1.

As Mr. Charles H. Ross, whose "Book of Cats" is reviewed in the *Athenæum* for December 28, obviously founds his statement that "some writers think that the account of the mutual destruction of the contending cats was an allegory," &c., on a communication of mine published in *Notes and Queries* some years since, for he uses almost my very words, I trust I may be permitted to offer a few observations on the extract given from his work, and the additional remarks of the reviewer. I do not write with the object of complaining that Mr. Ross has divided amongst "some writers" the credit, if any there be, of the result of my investigations in search of the origin of the story of the "Kilkenny cats," but chiefly to assure the *Athenæum* that no one could possibly make a careful search in the archives of the corporations of Kilkenny and Irishtown without being convinced, beyond the shadow of a doubt, that in the mutual litigations, squabbles, assaults and batteries, with the accompanying imprisonments, fines and law costs between the chief functionaries of those conflicting municipal bodies, the story of the ferocious cats of Kilkenny, who fought in a saw-pit till nothing was left of the combatants but their respective tails, had its origin. I some time since transcribed the portions of the municipal records bearing on the subject, with the object of bringing them before the Kilkenny and South-East of Ireland Archaeological Society, in a paper on the natural history of the Kilkenny cats; but I deferred carrying out that intention in the hope of being able to throw some light on the period from which the story in its present form dates, and the person most likely to have conceived and applied the allegory. It was for the purpose of inviting aid in the obtaining of this information that I wrote so long since to *Notes and Queries*, and thus supplied Mr. Ross with the view of a "writer" on the subject; and I would now take the opportunity of making a similar application for assistance to any reader of the *Athenæum* who may be able to afford it to me. The inquiry, I presume, may be deemed of sufficient importance to be thus made through the *Athenæum*, bearing in mind that the "Kilkenny cats" frequently figure as an illustration of exterminating ferocity not merely in English and American, but in French and German literature. I want information as to when and where the "Kilkenny cats" first appeared in print. I believed the catastrophe was chronicled in some editions of "Joe Miller's Jest-Book,"—which Theodore Hook wittily alludes to in his novel, "Jack Brag," when referring to the story of the "Kilkenny cats," as "Miller's History of Ireland." If so, can any one give me the earliest date of publication?

I hope I may be permitted to add, for the information of Mr. Ross and the readers of the *Athenæum*, that the "other story of a great cat-fight" is not correctly referred to "the same neighbourhood," so far as I am aware. I have often heard the tale told as having occurred in other places; but as a native of Kilkenny, I must bear evidence that never, in all my investigations

respecting the cats of the locality, have I heard the site of this other feline encounter set down as being connected either with this city or county. There is also a slight inaccuracy in the reviewer's "more amusing story, of which Mr. Ross makes no mention." The circumstances of this narrative do not in reality refer to the time of the quartering of the soldiers of King William the Third in Kilkenny, but to certain doings of the Hessian troops, which first made their appearance in that city in 1798, the year of the Irish Rebellion; and in point of fact what the Hessians did was a result from, and not the origin of, the story of the "Kilkenny cats." These foreigners, having heard the allegory alluded to, and, in their ignorance of the habits and even language of the country, taking the joke as earnest, believed in the existence of some peculiarly ferocious pugnacity amongst the cats of the locality. To prove the fact, and to gratify their own cravings for brutal amusement, these Hessians, not being able to get the poor animals to "come to the scratch" in any way, actually conceived and executed the shocking device of linking them in pairs, by tying their respective tails together with a cord, and hanging them thus across a clothes-line, face to face, to claw and bite one another as long as strength sufficient remained to them. It is told that a soldier being likely to be surprised with his comrades in the horrible enjoyment of this savage pastime by one of their officers, did disperse the tails of a pair of cats, while they were thus suspended, with a cut from a broadsword, and that the animals hung escaped through the windows, leaving only the amputated and bleeding tails hanging across the cord; the Hessian officer subsequently bore evidence to the justice of Kilkenny's character for feline ferocity, on the strength of his having actually seen with his own eyes the two tails, which alone remained after a battle in a barrack-room at his quarters. This was, however, merely the subject of amusement in Kilkenny at the time. Thirty years ago I made inquiries amongst the "oldest inhabitants" of my acquaintance then living, and their unanimous testimony was, that the story of the "Kilkenny cats" was in vogue as long as they could remember, and the recollections of some of them extended to nearly half a century before the Hessians had been in Kilkenny.

JOHN G. A. PRIM.

GENTLY, DOCTOR.

Paris, January, 1868.

Dr. Flavius, favouring the *Figaro*, has tried his hand at a commentary on the Newton-Pascal correspondence, from a French point of view. The Doctor does not set about the affair with a main morte. Timid intellects weigh evidence, suggest the leaning of new facts, crave the truth so earnestly that they are never tired of searching for light. The true philosopher is not warped in his logic by the foreign extraction of his teacher. Moses Mendelsohn so loved his English oracle, Locke, that he dragged his meaning out of the Latin version in which he was first presented to him, and laboriously applied himself to English, that he might get the whole truth out of the great Englishman. But Dr. Flavius is first a Frenchman, and then, after his fashion, a philosopher. Light must come to him, to be light, through the tricolor. Truth is a plant indigenous to the soil of France, and will not grow in alien lands. Hence Pascal is an "intellectual all in all," and Newton is a rascally robber; not even a bold, philosophical highwayman, but—to use thieves' slang—a literary "wire." Listen to the Doctor:

"For more than five months, the sittings of the Institute have been embittered by the controversy on the authenticity of the Pascal and Newton correspondence. M. Chasles, the determined champion of France, exhumes daily new documents to crush his opponents, the partisans of Newton. From these debates a truth, more and more indisputable, comes forth, which British pride will not digest: it is this, that the character of the illustrious Newton was a little odious."

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has dubbed herself "the centre of civilization." The Doctor assumes that the British defenders of Newton are moved by no higher motive than the vanity of fixing the discovery of the law of gravitation in their own country. He tells us that the truth—viz., that the character of Newton was "a little odious"—becomes daily more and more indisputable; and, at the same time, he exposes the fact that daily it is more fiercely contested. How a truth can be at once disputed and indisputable, is a problem Dr. Flavius may elucidate in his own peculiar fashion, when he has quite finished with the "odious" Newton. The Doctor disposes of the Pascal-Newton difficulty for all time, and thus:—

"Pascal, in his correspondence, sketched the admirable laws of attraction and gravitation. Newton exposed these principles without once naming their true author. After Pascal's death, he caused his own papers to be searched, and those other private collections which included letters on these subjects; and when he believed he had possessed himself of all the items of the correspondence, he insulted the man who had made him famous."

Nature may rejoice, since the Doctor approves the laws of attraction and gravitation. Henceforth they are stamped "admirable." Does the Doctor hold the sun to be a success, or merely a praiseworthy attempt to light the world? The oracle speaks again:—

"Desmaizeaux, his (Newton's) friend, who dwelt in London, was his active accomplice in this odious campaign against historical truth. Newton died, and all the documents which had not been destroyed remained in Desmaizeaux's hands—who died in his turn. His library and his manuscripts were sold; and this correspondence, which now belongs to M. Chasles, reappears as the avenging witness of Pascal's glory, and of the shameful conduct of his plagiarist."

These are naked facts, according to Dr. Flavius,—as naked as the fact that Napoleon received the Corps Diplomatique on New Year's Day. Pascal has been despoiled in the most unhandsome manner—and Newton is the thief. No sooner has the Doctor delivered his verdict, however, than he proceeds to show that his indisputable truth is not only disputed at every meeting of the Institute, but that there is a reverend father of the Society of Jesus, one Secchi, who is not of the Flavius way—I will not say of thinking, but of turning speculations into absolute statements. The reverend father, Dr. Flavius tells his readers, is the most distinguished astronomer of Italy—and "probably" of Europe—without excepting M. Leverrier. Having made this concession to the reverend father's honour, the Doctor turns about for a phrase, that the great astronomer may appear small as a controversialist; and here it is:—"When Father Secchi turns his glasses towards the heavens, he is great, and his shadow covers all his rivals; but when he meddles with the petty interests which agitate our little planet, his figure dwindles, and he becomes singularly small." The phrase prepares the Doctor's readers for what follows. This foundation is laid: the great astronomer is a pigmy controversialist. The Doctor can now proceed with his story comfortably.—

"Only a few days since, the reverend father was in Paris. As corresponding member of the Institute, he took a discreet part in the Pascal-Newton discussions, and helped his friend, M. Chasles, to documents. He was M. Chasles' zealous colleague at the dinner-table, as well as in matters intellectual. We know what affectionate ties are made over a plentiful table! The spirit, absorbed by the sublime contemplation of the comestibles of this lower world, becomes tender and communicative. The heart throws out exclamations of infinite kindness. 'Oh! mon cher Mous Chasles, que ces trouffes ils sont parfumées.' The blessing of Heaven has fallen upon this succulent epson! The bouquet of this exquisite Burgundy rises to the brain like a celestial song! The fourchette is the true link between nations; and, among his devoted friends, M. Chasles probably numbered the Italian astronomer."

Let the reader mark all this introduction.

The Doctor has now fully prepared the ground for his revelation. It is this:—"The Reverend

Father Secchi has just returned to Rome. The first thing which he has done is to write a letter to the Institute (which is inserted in the *Comptes Rendus*), in which he declares that the documents produced by M. Chasles are IMPOSTURES (!)—ROMANCES invented successively as objections to be answered have arisen. This dagger-stab is thoroughly Italian!"

The Academy received the reverend father's communication warmly. Dr. Flavius says, "If the ears of the reverend father could reach as far as his glasses, they might have heard very hard epithets and disagreeable opinions applied to him. I admit that a light from on high may have authorized him to turn his coat on the scientific point of the question; but there was nothing to prevent him from expressing himself with the decency and urbanity which the character of M. Chasles commands."

The critic on taste concludes with a specimen of his own:—"Unless he can prove that the truffles were smoked and that the Burgundy was corked, I do not see how Father Secchi will get out of it."

Dr. Flavius having started with the assumption that the Pascal-Newton controversy is settled in all impartial and cultivated minds, writes down Newton an odious plagiarist, ridicules the French pronunciation of the "greatest astronomer in Europe," and presents the Academy to the world in a passion because a reverend father, who is a pigmy in a controversy, has not been intellectually blinded by M. Chasles' "trouffes" and Burgundy!

Dr. Flavius is so vivacious in his patriotism that he breaks as fast as he builds. He plays with a skein of silk as though it were a ship's cable. Gently, Doctor!

B. J.

VESUVIUS.

Naples, Jan. 1, 1868.

The great exhibition of the day, and still more of the night, is Vesuvius. It never fails, nor do its glories diminish. Spectators, too, throng to witness it from all parts of Europe; and if admission was by ticket, certainly not one-hundredth part of the arrivals would ever enter. I have already sent you a report of its wonderful doings, and had almost concluded that there would be nothing more to say, especially as Prof. Palmieri has thrice announced that it was on the wane. Each time, however, as though resenting the imputation, Vesuvius has fired up again with greater vigour. Taking up the thread of my report, therefore, from the time at which I left it, I will describe the action and state of our mountain down to this morning. In the early part of last month it ejected large quantities of ashes, stones and lava, uttering at the same time thunders that were heard full twenty miles off. The inhabitants of Capri speak of having heard them distinctly, and wondered what was passing on the mainland. These detonations were, of course, preceded by very sensible shocks of earthquake, so violent, indeed, as to occasion great apprehension in the inhabitants of the towns at the foot of the mountain, who, many of them, fled, or prepared for flight. The Torresi, who suffered so much in 1861, were the most panic-stricken, and sent off hundreds of chests of coral to Naples, Castellamare and Sorrento,—to any place where they had friends. What would happen were the ground to open or the lava to come down as they have done on five several occasions in their history! For, as you well know, the present Torre del Greco stands on the ruins of four or five other towns. In 1861, through one of the fissures then opened, I descended into the town that was last destroyed, and found myself in a church, on the pavement of which were scattered the bones of the twice-buried dead. With such terrible antecedents, a panic is pardonable in the Torresi, and very prudently the authorities of Torre and of other towns took all necessary precautions in the event of a disaster. On several occasions the lava burst out from the summit of the mountain just above them; and so continued were the shocks, that the ground heaved beneath their feet, and their doors and windows shook as if under the pressure of a violent wind. During this interval, which continued till the 14th of the month, there were at times thirteen streams of

lava issuing from various points, and pouring down the sides of the mountain. Sometimes they arrived at the bottom of the cone; at others they stopped capriciously, and other mouths were formed. The upper part of the cone was like a sieve, or a culender, I believe, is the name of a more useful domestic utensil, through the holes of which the lava kept gushing out. The appearance to spectators who sought only amusement was glorious, though full of terror for the residents in the neighbourhood. The currents swept on through the snow, interlacing the brilliant white mantle of Vesuvius with black, and at some points falling over precipices, so many cascades of fire. It is worth while to mark the rules, so to speak, which the mountain observes in its exhibitions. Signor Palmieri considers that the ejection of ashes marks a period of repose, and has several times reported that the eruption was on the decline; but the heavy masses of smoke have soon afterwards appeared, telling of coming convulsions greater than ever. The scientific instruments renewed their activity in the Observatory, the very walls of which shook so much as to render it necessary to take down the seismograph and other scientific apparatus, and lay them on the ground; then came the thunders of which I have spoken, and finally out gushed the lava, to the relief of the overburdened mountain. These are not so much scientific as practical observations, and we may gather from them that heavy smoke, accompanied by severe shocks, is followed by copious lava; this by stones and ashes, and then comes an interval of comparative repose. Such has been the mode of action since the 20th of November; and when or how it will terminate no one would venture to say. The men of the mountain, those who have inhaled its smoke and played amongst its cinders from their birth, say that the eruption will continue much longer, and terminate with a grand and terrible finale. This is, however, all conjecture, founded at the same time on a certain amount of experience; but the fact is, up to the present moment there are no signs of decline. From the 14th of December, to the hour at which I am writing, the phenomena have been similar to those already described by me. At times, during the prevalence of a sirocco wind, Vesuvius had been hidden from sight; but we have been apprised even at Naples of what was going on by the deep red glare with which the clouds were lit up at night, and by the detonations and shocks by day. Notwithstanding the cold which we have had during the last fortnight, crowds have gone up every night; though, except by two or three rash persons, it has been found impossible or unsafe to approach the crater. The lava has intersected the ground in many parts, and, in addition to this, stones of a great weight and size are continually being thrown out, rendering it insecure to advance further than the foot of the cone. In Naples during the clear cold nights of the last ten days the excitement has been considerable, and crowds have assembled, especially in the Strada Santa Brijida, to witness the spectacle. The showers of stones could be distinctly seen, and some of a huge size were plainly discernible; whilst the shocks, which were frequent, were very sensibly felt. This morning all is hidden in clouds and darkness, for a heavy sirocco is blowing. I must not omit to speak of the form of the mountain, which is now that of a regular cone. The infant within the crater has sprung up rapidly, and attained man's size and proportions, so that our beautiful mountain has lost that slight irregularity by which it has been marked for many years. Out of this inner cone have grown two excrescences, which also aspire, perhaps, to the honour of maturity, but the first violent shock will probably cut them off in their infancy. Outside the crater also are several mouths, which eject smoke or ashes, but no account is to be taken of these, as orifices open and close like the holes in a cullender.

H. W.

OUR WEEKLY GOSSIP.

FROM ZANZIBAR there is some further news of a traveller in Africa who can hardly be any other than Dr. Livingstone. A person who is supposed to be the English traveller is said to have been

seen to the west of Lake Tanganyika. This intelligence would seem to have a source distinct from that reported in a late government despatch.

The Committee appointed by the British Association "for the purpose of promoting the extension, improvement and harmonic analysis of tidal observations," have sent out a circular, drawn up by Sir William Thomson, in which their object, and the means by which it may be accomplished, are fully stated. It is a very learned-looking document, with its mathematical symbols representing tidal phenomena; and we gather from it that one of the series of observations will require to be carried on for nineteen years to ascertain the variation of the lunar declinational tide, from which the proportion of effect due to the moon may be distinguished from that of the sun. That result obtained, somewhat accurate evaluation of the moon's mass may then be arrived at. The apparatus to be employed will, it is thought, excel all the tide-gauges hitherto constructed; and if the desired accuracy can be achieved, another question highly interesting in physical science may be solved —to what amount is the earth's rotation retarded by the influence of the tides? Other questions also wait for elucidation, and we can only hope that the committee will not tire of their task before it is accomplished. On their own showing, it is a remarkably interesting one.

Those who look at the weather reports in the *Times* will see that a further series of stations has been added to the list from which daily telegrams are received, namely, Brussels, Paris, Strasburg, and Lyons. By these the area of observation is greatly enlarged, and the knowledge thereby obtained of the pressure of the atmosphere and the direction of the wind in those distant localities will be of advantage to observers. From Nairn to Corunna is a long range, and the taking in of Lyons as a middle station cannot but add to the efficiency of the system of observation.

Mr. Edward Viles, of the Philological Society, and of Moatbrook House, Codsall, near Wolverhampton, is making a Glossary of Staffordshire Words, by which he hopes to throw some light on a few passages in Shakespeare, and on the pronunciation of the poet's words in their old spelling. He would be glad of any contributions or hints from men of the country or outside. As an instance of the importance of attending to the pronunciation, we may cite the passage in 'Macbeth,' act v. sc. iii. —

Seyton, I say!—This push
Will cheere me ever, or disseate me now.

Now, throughout the county, *chair*, both noun and verb, is pronounced *cheer*, and this leaves no doubt that the reading of Percy and Collier, *chair*, for the editions in modern spelling, is right.

During the latter part of last week a rumour was ripe that Mr. Henry Cole, C.B., had resigned his offices in connexion with the Department of Science and Art. This appears not to be the case, as Mr. Cole has within the last day or two started on a tour of inspection to the science schools in the west of England. We need hardly say that the mere rumour in question was sufficient to elicit almost universal expressions of regret that the country was about to lose the services of so energetic and efficient an officer.

Our readers will remember that a few weeks ago we gave them, as one of the pascally forgeries, a bit of nonsense signed by Newton, to prove that the side of a square is to the diagonal precisely as 12 to 17. Mr. De Morgan informs us that among things recently sent to him in the circle-squaring line is a quadrature in lithograph (at Paris), by M. Argout (or Argout) de Villa. This gentleman has found that the above ratio is exact; that the square on the hypothenuse is not equal to the sum of the squares on the sides, but as 289 to 288; and that the diameter is to the circumference as 17 to 53. No proof is given, except a diagram which, it is alleged, makes all clear. This pamphlet, and the bit of Newton, are the only two specimens remembered by Mr. De Morgan of the alleged exactitude of 12 to 17. It is not likely that they have any connexion: nevertheless, the coincidence

is worth noting. We should not like to hint anything against M. de Villa or any other cyclometer: but we have thought from nearly the beginning that the forgeries look like circle-squaring gone mad. If the whole world were to become what would now be called fit for Bedlam, there would be what mathematicians would call Bedlamites of the second order, for whom the institution would be reserved. And if the whole were to go to circle-squaring, there would be cyclometers of the second order who would get up impossible forgeries, among other things. In the meanwhile, we note the above coincidence, and perhaps we may find more.

A handsome silver cup, richly embossed, has just been presented to Dr. Robert Bigby, who has been for many years principal secretary of the English Langue of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem.

Mr. Joseph Glass, who died at Buxton on the 29th of last month, was the inventor of the chimney-sweeping machine now in use. Not until the production of this philanthropic invention were the advocates of the suffering climbing boys able to procure the passage of the Bill for the suppression of a cruel practice. Mr. Glass, having perfected his machine and proved its practicability, was examined before a Committee of the House of Lords; the result being the Act of Parliament for the suppression of the climbing-boy system of sweeping chimneys. Mr. Glass received the silver medal and the prize of 200*l.*, but he never patented his useful invention. He was actively engaged for many years, first, in advocating the claims of the climbing boys, and afterwards in prosecuting the masters who attempted to evade the provisions of the Act.

We are requested to state that Mr. James Hutton has retired from the editorial chair of the *Leader*.

The word *assist* in the French sense of "be present" is generally supposed to be of quite modern introduction. But we find it in a letter of Mr. J. C. Walker's to Bishop Percy, dated Aug. 3, 1791:—"My Lord,—I was so fortunate as to *assist* at a ball given by the Elector of Menthz, at which were present the following remarkable personages: King and Prince Royal of Prussia, Emperor and Empress, two brothers of the Emperor," &c.

We notice two prevalent mistakes among popular writers on Norse subjects: 1st, to speak of *sagas* as if they were verse romances, like the old French and English ones; whereas they are prose stories, or biographies. 2nd. To treat the word *vikings* as equivalent to, and meaning "sea-king," as if the word were made up of a word *vi* (sea) and *king* (king); whereas *vik* means a bay, inlet, *recessus maris*; *ing* is an abstract noun-ending; and *vikings* means a piratical or plundering expedition. *Vikings* is the man who goes on such an expedition, a pirate, a sea-rover. The Old Norse word for king is *konungr*. We may notice, too, the general assumption that Old Norse and its literature is older than Anglo-Saxon, or Old English and its literature. There is no proof that such is the case. No Old Norse MS. of any note bears date before the eleventh century, while Anglo-Saxon ones start in the ninth, if not the eighth.

We have had sent to us a riddle which we do not remember to have heard before. If it be new, it is strange that it is not old: if it be old, it is strange that it should not always be new. The problem is—"My first, when he makes my second, calls himself my whole;" and the solution is—*Patriot*.

Benfey has issued as a separate work his treatise 'On some Plural-Formations of the Indo-European Verb,' from the *Transactions* of the Royal Society of Sciences of Göttingen.

An excellent monograph by Herr Lübbert, on the Old-Latin subjunctive perfects and futures *facim*, *dederim*, *dedero*, *capso*, &c., has been published in Breslau.

The first two volumes of Auguste Friedrich Pott's great 'Dictionary of the Roots of the Indo-European Languages' have appeared. They deal with the roots ending in a vowel, *a*, *i*, *u*, *ə*, *v*.

The question of removing the Paris Observatory from its present position is actively engaging the attention of the Academy of Sciences. It appears that, in consequence of the murky atmosphere of the metropolis, arising from the increased consumption of coal, and the vibration of the building, produced by augmented traffic, delicate observations are rendered almost impossible. The oscillations are so great that no magnifying power above five hundred can be used. It is recommended that the establishment should be removed to Fontenoy-aux-Roses, south-west of Paris. The present Observatory was erected by order of Louis the Fourteenth, from a design of M. Péault.

In the annual report of the Sociedad de Ciencias Fisicas y Naturales, at Caracas, published in the columns of the local newspaper, it is stated that on the night of the November meteor a considerable magnetic disturbance had taken place, or was supposed to have taken place. If the fact could be verified, it would be worth something; but we have not heard that any disturbance was noticed at observatories in this country on the night in question.

The proposition made by the *Siecle* newspaper to erect in some public place in Paris a statue of Voltaire has been responded to so liberally by 202,500 subscribers, that immediate steps will be taken to carry the proposition into effect. It is intended to reproduce Houdon's *chef-d'œuvre* of Voltaire in the Théâtre Français, and the French Government will be requested to grant a desirable site for the statue.

M. Dolfus Assuet, who was at the expense of keeping three guides for twelve months on the Col de St.-Théodule, for the purpose of making meteorological observations, intends erecting a chalet on the summit of Mont Blanc at the commencement of the ensuing summer, for the same object. But as the great elevation of Mont Blanc would necessarily prevent observations being made on the summit throughout the year, they will only be continued during the summer season.

At last the Villemarqué bubble has burst. Many years ago one of our most distinguished authorities on Celtic and Welsh antiquities saw in one of M. de la Villemarqué's books a poem stated to be printed from the Red Book of Hengest. Astonished at both the subject and language of the poem, he went up, at some inconvenience, to Oxford, to collate the print with the MS. He looked through the MS. No such poem was in it. He looked again, and again with the like result; he looked a third time, and still no such poem appeared. Having thus satisfied himself as to M. de la Villemarqué's trustworthiness, he told a few friends the fact, and when asked to make it public, said, "No: in time the bubble will burst." The time has now come. We take up M. R. F. le Men's edition of 'Jehan Lagadec's Catholicon; or Dictionary of Breton, French and Latin,' written in 1464, and there find specimens of how M. de la Villemarqué deals with his authorities in his edition of 'Le Gonidec.' Here are a few:—

Villemarqué.

ANDEU, *lagadek le traduit aussi par nonne, religieuse.*

BIBLIAN, bibliothèque.

BIBLIANOUR, bibliothécaire.

BRATELLA, trahir, tromper.

KALOUR ou KEALOUR, émissaire, pl. *ien* (de *keal*, nouvelle, et de *our*, homme, pour *gour*).

ANDEU, *g(alle)sie*, nemedone, *ques*, *l(atine)*, *nonne*, *adverbium*.

BIRLAM, *g. bibril*, *l. bibliocarius*.

DEST.

BRATELLAT, *g. bratelle*, *l. tarantize*. *Item* et *tromper* (*souffrir dans une trompe*), bratrell.

CALLOUCH, *g. greer* (*sic*), *l. emissarius* (*equus*, *g. étalons*).

KEALOUR, *g. kealour*, *l. emissarius* (*equus*, *g. étalons*).

—NONNE, meaning "not? if not," mistaken for the French *nonne*, nun; "a stallion" turned into

N° 2098, JAN. 11, '68

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GUSTAVE
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Berbier.—Ch.
Leslie, R.A.
Cooke, R.A.
Jeme, A.R.
Yeames, A.
Mark, R.A.
—Oakes-
Cox, Birket
—Admission.

ME. MOR-
PICTURES
Gallery, 24, C.
Berbier.—Ch.
Leslie, R.A.
Cooke, R.A.
Jeme, A.R.
Yeames, A.
Mark, R.A.
—Oakes-
Cox, Birket
—Admission.

THE ROYAL
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words inserted by Villemarqué would give him much trouble to cite authorities for. His Welsh has often puzzled English scholars. But the chief cause of regret is, that examples drawn from the *Barzaz-Breiz* are introduced into 'Le Gonidec.' This famous collection, which Mr. Tom Taylor's English version of part has made known in England, is, says M. le Men,—and scholars have long held the same opinion,—"a collection whose success does the greatest honour to the imagination of its author, but which has not the slightest authenticity from a literary or historical point of view. Of the pieces which compose it, those which relate to Gwenc'hlan, to the town of Is, to the *Vin des Gaulois*, to Arthur (one of them so spiritedly rendered by Mr. Tom Taylor), to Lez Breiz, to Nomenoë, &c., can, in fact, be regarded only as the product of the inventive genius of M. de la Villemarqué. One would seek in vain for traces of them in Brittany. As to those which really exist in our country parts, they have been so skillfully changed by the editor, with the design of giving them the stamp of antiquity (the great purpose of M. de la Villemarqué), that they have become scarcely recognizable," &c. Of Villemarqué's most famous piece, 'Ar-Rannou' (*Les Sérés*), the text has been since published, with a translation, under its true title, 'Gousperour-ar-Ranou' (*Vépres des Grenouilles*). It is a collection of phrases with little sense and no connexion, and yet M. Villemarqué has made out of it theories as to bards, druids, &c., just as Herbert did out of a Welsh poem he could not translate, blowing a great wind-bag that Mr. D. W. Nash pricked with his 'Talesian.' "Call up bards; call up druids, if that amuses you," says M. le Men; "but do not shift your fancies into the domain of history." So here is the Ossian story over again; here is Percy out-periced altogether. But do not let us be understood to mean that M. de la Villemarqué has done no service to Breton literature: he has revived it. His essays and books on it are charming; his Report on Welsh MSS. useful; his editions of 'Le Gonidec' and the Breton drama, 'Le Grand Mystère de Jésus,' have done good service; but all his work wants verifying, and none of his conclusions can be trusted till confirmed by sounder heads. Whether many will be so confirmed remains to be seen.

INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS in WATER COLOURS.—The WINTER EXHIBITION of DRAWINGS and SKETCHES by Members is NOW OPEN.—Gallery, 53, Pall Mall.

JAMES FAHEY, Secretary.

THE SOCIETY of PAINTERS in WATER COLOURS.—The WINTER EXHIBITION of SKETCHES and STUDIES by Members is NOW OPEN, 5, Pall Mall East. Ten till Five.—Admission, 1s. Gas on dark days.

WILLIAM CALLOW, Secretary.

GUSTAVE DORÉ'S Great PAINTINGS are NOW ON EXHIBITION at the EGYPTIAN HALL, Piccadilly. Open daily from Eleven, and till Eight p.m.—Admission, 1s. Season Tickets available for Three Months, 5s.

MR. MORBY'S COLLECTION of MODERN HIGH-CLASS PICTURES is ON EXHIBITION at the Royal Exchange, Piccadilly, 29, Cornhill. This collection contains examples of Bava Beuré—Clarkson Stanfield, R.A.—Meissonier—Alma Tadema—Gérôme—Frère—Lanfelle—T. Faed, R.A.—John Phillip, R.A.—Leslie, R.A.—D. Roberts, R.A.—Firth, R.A.—Goodall, R.A.—Geake, R.A.—Pickerill, R.A.—Erskine Nicoll, A.R.A.—Le Poer-Tanksy, A.R.A.—Pope, R.A.—Prestwich, R.A.—James, A.R.A.—Dobson, A.R.A.—Cooper, A.R.A.—Gale-Marks—Liddell—George Smith—Linnell, sen.—Peter Graham—Oakes—H. W. Davis—Baxter. Also Drawings by Hunt, Cox, Birket Foster, Duncan, Topham, F. Walker, E. Warren, &c.—Admission and presentation of address card.

The "WAG-HER-EYES" of the Moon actually displayed at the ROYAL POLYTECHNIC, for the gratification of the sceptical, showing the playful habits of the spectral "Man in the Moon."

SCIENCE

Hardwicke's Science Gossip: an Illustrated Medium of Interchange and Gossip for Students and Lovers of Nature. Edited by M. C. Cooke. 3 vols. 1865, 1867. (Hardwicke.)

This useful and pleasant periodical is now so widely known and so successful as not to require much explanation of its object or commendation of its execution. Its purpose is fitly and fully represented by its title, the only superfluous word in which is the first; for the book is rather the gossip of Mr. Cooke than of his publisher. It occupies a previously vacant place in the department of elementary and popular science, and is adapted to

the purses and the intelligence of the ever-increasing crowd of semi-naturalists and eager observers who are now flaunting fly-nets and seeking for animalculæ in every field, common, and pond within twenty miles of London. Lest there should be too many insects and infusoria in his pages, Mr. Cooke, who is a botanist, adds a fair proportion of botany, while his microscopic correspondents have their full share of gossip about "microscopy." Altogether, the various ingredients are fairly assorted and apportioned. Every student may see his query or answer in print, and the more advanced naturalists may count upon an occasional column or a paragraph, and now and then a well-drawn illustration. What more can be required in a collection of gossip?—only this, that the editor and his contributors shall do their utmost to improve upon what they have already done, and shall carefully avoid the too common error of such publications—a gradual falling off in the tone and texture of the material presented to their readers. The editor will do well to raise his contributors to higher levels in every successive volume, so that his gossip may always be true science gossip, and may advance in character with the discoveries and knowledge of every year. By so doing, the volumes will possess a permanent interest, and secure a place in the naturalist's library.

A Book of Mathematical Problems on Subjects included in the Cambridge Course. By Joseph Wolstenholme. (Macmillan & Co.)

A very neat and judicious collection of 1,628 questions, running through all the usual subjects. It is seldom that a book contains a review of some others of the same class in its title-page; but this one does, as follows:—

Deduct but what is Vanity or Dress,
Or Learning's Luxury, or Idleness;
Or tricks to show the stretch of human brain,
Mere curious pleasure, or ingenious pain;

Then see how little the remaining sum.

Quite right, Mr. Wolstenholme! We go with you, sir! And you have done very little in contravention of your own implied rule. When Adrianus sent Vietta a tremendous question, Vietta sent him back a solution with another, which he satirically described as *ad exercendum ingenium, non ad cruciandum*. This would be a good second motto for the next edition. Over many of the questions in the January papers might be written—

It took me an hour to invent it;
I give you ten minutes to solve it.

Practical Hydraulics: a Series of Rules and Tables for the Use of Engineers, &c. By Thomas Box. (Spon.)

FIFTY-ONE pages of good text, followed by two folding tables and plates.

Long Span Railway Bridges; ...with Numerous Formulae and Tables, giving the Weight of Iron or Steel required in Bridges from 300 feet to the limiting span. By B. Baker. (Reprinted from Engineering. The whole carefully revised and extended.) (Spon.)

A compact professional work of eighty-four pages. *Interest Tables for all Rates, and specially applicable to Mutations of Interest and Varying Balances.* By Major-General Hannington. (Layton.)

THIS is a very ingenious method of helping the difficulty of taking out interest for days to the nearest farthing. Its value must be tested by practice; that is, its value as compared with that of other tables. We could not attempt any description which would be intelligible.

Practical Geometry on an entirely New Plan. By Rolla Rouse. (Maxwell.)

There is originally in Major Rouse's book, and some recovery of things which had nearly dropped into oblivion. The work would interest many teachers and learners.

Civil Service Tests in Arithmetic. By W. A. Browne, LL.D. (Stanford.)

Mental Arithmetic. By William Moffatt. (Longmans & Co.)

The first of course a grinder for examinations, as appears by the title. The second is a collection of short rules for cases which admit them.

Nouvelles Tables d'Intégrales Définies. Par D. Bierens de Haan. (Leyden, Engels.)

NINE years ago (Aug. 14, 1858) we gave some account of the extraordinary collection of definite integrals by Mr. de Haan. Since that time (1862) he has published as large a collection of methods by which such integrals have been found: and now no longer plain Mr. de Haan, but Professor de Haan of the University of Leyden, with many other scientific titles—he comes forward with an improved edition of his first work, with many omissions, but many more additions. The omissions, of course, are cases which are held of less value; but they have value nevertheless, and are so many in number that the old edition is not superseded. The present work is a great addition to what Prof. de Haan has already done. Mathematical results are now so scattered that such collectors and arrangers as he has shown himself to be have a very important office: and the quantity of hard thought and reading which must precede collection claim for such works a rank above what they are generally allowed to hold.

The Earth's Motion of Rotation, including the Theory of Precession and Nutation. By C. H. H. Cheyne, M.A.

ONLY fifty-two pages of large type and wide-spread formulae; but a sufficient treatise for any student who has the mathematics wanted. The formulae are well put together.

An Elementary Treatise on Determinants, with their Application to Simultaneous Linear Equations and Algebraic Geometry. By Charles L. Dodgson, M.A. (Macmillan & Co.)

THIS is a short and systematic treatise, containing some peculiarities of language and notation on which we shall offer no opinion. We are sure that it will be looked at with interest.

A Manual of Moral Philosophy, with Quotations and References for the Use of Students. By William Fleming, D.D. (Murray.)

THIS is a class-book, one leading point of which is described in the title. Half of it is on the springs of human action: the other half is subdivided into individual ethics, social ethics, and theistic ethics or natural theology. The work abounds in collateral matters which will give the subject an interest.

The Design and Construction of Storage Reservoirs. By Arthur Jacob, B.A. (Spon.)

Mr. Jacob has qualified himself to write on this subject now before us by service in India for the Bombay government, in respect to irrigation works. The present and recent times, with their terrible records of suffering by the people of India, and the threatened recurrence of famine through the ravages of great floods, direct attention with greater force than of late to the subject in question. In this country we have but a general idea of the immensity and importance of the works that were undertaken by native princes in the Eastern peninsula. Of these the vast tanks rival our great railway works, and are even more essential to the well-being of the country. In fourteen districts of the Madras Presidency, says Mr. Jacob, there are 43,000 irrigation reservoirs now in operation; 10,000 more have fallen into disuse. The embankments by which their waters are retained in natural hollows, valleys and combes, average half a mile in length; one dam, now broken, is thirty miles long, and incloses an area of from sixty to eighty square miles. The Veranum tank comprises fifty-three square miles, has a dam of twelve miles long, and produces 11,450l. per annum, net. In Ceylon is a solid dam, built of cemented stone, and covered with turf, which is fifteen miles long, one hundred feet wide at the base, forty feet wide at the top. Generally speaking, these enormous tanks were effective, and remain so, with the proportion of exceptions we have named. Mr. Jacob's idea that these prodigious works "cost little or nothing," because they were for the most part done by pressed and ill-paid-for labour is a strange one. After a brief account of rainfall, the writer considers the questions of storage with the effects of evaporation, the qualities of sites for reservoirs, the nature of embankments, and illustrates his propositions with

plans and diagrams; these, with the text, we commend for their common-sense value to engineers and overseers of public works of the kind in question.

SOCIETIES.

ENTOMOLOGICAL.—Jan. 6.—Sir J. Lubbock, Bart., President, in the chair.—Messrs. S. Barton and G. A. J. Rothney, Prof. A. Newton, and Baron Edgar von Harold, were elected Members. The Rev. D. C. Timins exhibited a specimen of *Charaxes Jusius*, bred at Winchelsea, and three varieties of *Argynnis Lathonia*, captured near Boulogne.—Mr. F. Smith exhibited two specimens of a wasp captured at Penzance; they belonged to the genus *Polistes*, and appeared to be intermediate between the North-American *P. biguttatus* and the Brazilian *P. versicolor*.—Mr. M'Lachlan exhibited a Trichopterous insect new to Britain, *Neuronia clathrata*, of Kolenati, captured at Bishop's Wood, Staffordshire, by Mr. Chappell. The following papers were read: ‘Remarks on Mr. A. R. Wallace’s Catalogue of Eastern Pieridae,’ by Mr. W. C. Hewitson,—‘On Burmeistera, a new genus of Melolonthidae,’ by Mr. F. Schickendantz,—and ‘On the “Borer” pest in the Coffee Districts of Southern India,’ by the Rev. G. Richter. The ‘borer’ was exhibited, and proved to be a species of *Clytus*.

MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

MON. Geographical, 8.—‘Explorations, Isthmus of Darien,’ M. Lemoine de Buzenval.—‘Physical Geography of the Belize River,’ Mr. Cockburn.
 TUES. Engineers, 8.—Inaugural Address of the President.
 WED. Meteorological, 7.—Frequency of Rain at Different Times, &c., Mr. Glaisher.
 THURS. Society of Arts, 8.—Moses Davis’s Straits,’ Dr. Dickie: ‘Abnormal Coco-Nuts,’ Dr. Hooker; ‘Couchia Edwardii,’ Mr. Edwards.
 — Antiquaries, 8.—Chair of St. Peter at Rome,’ Mr. Newall.
 ROYAL, 8.—Royal Institution, 8.—‘Faraday as a Discoverer,’ Prof. Tyndall.
 — Philological, 8.—Only English Proclamation of Hen. 3, 1258,’ Mr. Ellis.

FINE ARTS

BARON MAROCHETTI.

THE career and success of such a man as Marochetti are worthy of our consideration. He was an able man, a very able, but certainly no severe artist. Enthusiastic he could not be who modelled draperies like those on the ‘Lord Clyde,’ and flesh like that of ‘Thackeray.’ The fancies of laymen are captivated by that look of vitality which was so often found in the Baron’s statues, groups and busts. It is this obvious vitality which has made the ‘Richard,’ now at Westminster, acceptable to those who did not examine severely the features, expression and composition of that work. To these such compositions as ‘Richard’ fairly represents are acceptable, because they have at least action. Likewise, in differing degrees, were the ‘Emmanuel Philibert’ and ‘Charles Albert,’ both at Turin; ‘The Queen,’ at Glasgow; the ‘Iukerman Monument’ in St. Paul’s; and the ‘Peace Trophy,’ as it was called, of 1856. The ‘Sappho’ was vital; and all received ‘the popular verdict’ in their favour. Such a man, endowed with the fascinating power of imparting action to most of his figures, could not but be popular, while he pleased men by recalling their notions of life in composition as well as in portraiture. As ‘action, action, action,’ comprised the secret of the force of oratory, so do those words express much that is needed to give effect to modern sculpture. What wonder, then, that a succession of royal and other amateurs—who, peradventure, had been bored by centuries of statues standing all alike, on one leg, and dragging the companion foot behind, holding a scroll, or balancing a hand on a hip, and looking all as one,—‘jumped at’ the artist who, if he did not finish highly nor satisfy the graver requirements of artists, made his figures look alive, if theatrical, and used two legs somehow, wrong or right, in place of one?

Thus it was, we suppose, that the young sculptor from Bosio’s school in Paris, a Piedmontese by birth, bore away the very heart of Charles Albert, when, after no great success in Art-knowning Paris, he ‘presented’ to his native Turin the undeniably striking group of ‘Emmanuel

Philibert and his Horse,’ and thereby rose to the level of that royal patronage which, on returning to Paris, stood him in stead with Louis Philippe, and resulted in that city in some important commissions for the Orleanist family—the equestrian ‘Duke of Orleans,’ bas-reliefs for the Arc de l’Etoile, and the Madeleine among them. After the fall of Louis Philippe, there could have been in a city like Paris no career equal to the pretensions of such an artist; and Marochetti came to England. The artist had been honoured with the title of Baron by Charles Albert. Before this time he had won much popular applause by his ‘Duke of Wellington,’ commissioned for Glasgow in 1844, and erected somewhat later. In 1850 appeared at the Royal Academy that bone of contention, the ‘Sappho.’ The next year’s ‘criticism’ divided popular applause between Marochetti’s ‘Richard’ and Kiss’s ‘Amazon.’ Both were at the International Exhibition. Equestrian statues followed fast from his hands, and justified themselves by their dashing effectiveness, if not their high value and beautiful execution;—‘The Queen’ for Glasgow, the ‘Lord Herbert’ for Salisbury, the Cawnpore, Inkermann, Scutari, and other monuments,—standing figures, such as the ‘Lord Clive,’ now at Shrewsbury, and one of the sculptor’s best works,—the ‘Wellington,’ for Strathfieldsaye,—seated figures, such as the ‘Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy’ at the International Exhibition, another commendable work, which, nevertheless, failed in comparison with the cognate ‘Manockjee Nes Serwanjee Petit,’ of Bombay, which Mr. Foley exhibited at the Horticultural Gardens in the following year,—busts of ladies, some of which had at least so much of showy elegance as excused the slightness of their execution,—and busts of men, nearly all of which, however agreeable, wanted manliness and finish.

Undeniably, some benefit to English Art has accrued by the ‘fashionableness’ of the very genial and accomplished gentleman who has lately departed. He had been thirteen years in this country before the Royal Academy (1861) elected him an Associate,—an honour which, whatever his defects, ought to have been bestowed sooner. In 1866 he was made ‘R.A.’ He died, unexpectedly, in Paris, on the 28th ult., aged 63.

FINE-ART GOSSIP.

THE Royal Academicians will meet on Friday, the 31st instant, for the election of two Associates and one Associate-Engraver.

Mr. J. C. Robinson, for many years connected with the Department of Science and Art, and especially active in the formation of the Museum at Marlborough House and South Kensington, has, we understand, ceased to hold the office of Art-Referee under the department in question. We trust his services will be available on occasion.

We understand that Mr. E. M. Ward will probably not contribute to the next Royal Academy Exhibition. He has been deeply engaged during the past year in completing the series of pictures in the Commons corridor of the Parliament House.—Mrs. Ward is far advanced with a picture representing Lady Jane Grey accepting the crown.

Mr. S. W. Partridge publishes a very prettily decorated gift-book, styled ‘Texts and Flowers,’ comprising verse illustrated by capitally designed and very delicately executed borders; and Scriptural texts in richly-coloured frames, or broad margins of flowers, leaves and insects. The head- and tail-pieces to the printed poems consist of admirably drawn flowers and insects, each appropriate to the accompanying poems. Some butterflies and a dragon-fly are especially commendable among the animal representations.

A collection of portraits of Lanarkshire notabilities during the last hundred and fifty years is about to be opened in the Corporation Buildings, Glasgow. It is intended thus to initiate a public collection of pictures for St. Mungo’s city.

Among the objects borrowed from the French Exhibition of last year, besides those before mentioned by us, are those very curious works in gold discovered at Petropia in 1837, and lent by the

Government of Roumania to the South Kensington Museum. They probably date from the middle of the sixth century, and are Byzantine in style. A salver of rather more than two feet in diameter is the most conspicuous of these articles. Nothing of its class can surpass in rarity or beauty the superb spinette, which is carved and inlaid with precious stones, the work of Annibale di Roxis, in 1577, at Milan. We are informed that the price of this object was 700*L*. Large as that sum may seem, no one will regret the amount after inspecting this remarkable and very beautiful article. Among other purchases we warmly commend to the public, goldsmiths and students of art, the extensive collection of peasants’ ornaments, of late so unfortunately called ‘democratic’ jewelry. Also, we commend some Turkish jewelry, which is placed near to the last. Some Chinese and Japanese musical instruments, of exceedingly quaint shapes, will attract attention. We may note a Norwegian marriage-crown of interesting character. Besides these objects, is a large number of modern productions, vases, cabinets, enamelled earthenware, and works in porcelain, glass, or-mol and bronze.

Some very interesting mural pictures, probably executed in distemper, have been discovered in the Church of St.-Pierre-de-Chemillé. These comprise an Apocalyptic subject, the Redemption by the Saviour, the Evangelistic Emblems, the Crowned Elders, Rivers of Paradise, the Mystic Lamb, &c.

At St.-Germain, near Paris, is now being formed a most interesting collection of ancient French monuments, illustrating the history of the country. These comprise, with other original objects, models of Druidic and Celtic remains, such as dolmens, cromlechs, and even of entire sites of such relics, which were examined and reproduced on a small scale when the Emperor was preparing the ‘History of Julius Caesar.’ Also weapons of various dates, among which are the relics of great antiquity and rudest form bequeathed by the late Mr. Christie, who shared his collections between the British and the French Museums; the Larlet collections, and that of M. B. de Perthes, from the Valley of the Somme; also Gaulish weapons and armour from ancient tombs, and implements of diverse origins and purposes. Five rooms in the chateau are being filled with objects of this order.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA

ON TUESDAY EVENING, the 21st of January, a READING of Shakespeare’s MACBETH will be given at St. JAMES’S HALL, for the benefit of the Poor Children not Convicted of Crime. The whole of the profits will be given to the City Service Club Society, the Quire Choir, the Trinity Choral Society, and other amateurs. The Solo Part of Hecate by Mr. Wallworth, Conductor, Mr. Arthur S. Sullivan—Stalls, 5*s*; Balcony, 2*s*; Boxes, 3*s*. Tickets may be had at St. James’s Hall, 13, Charles Street, Grosvenor Square.

HERM SCHONFELD has the honour to announce that he will give a FIRST MAJOR MUSICALE (by the kind permission of the Managers) at the Music Hall, 21, Belgrave Square, on Monday next, at Three o’clock. He will be assisted by the following artists: Miss Annie Sinclair, Miss Angelé, Mr. Edwd. Plater (amateur), Mr. H. C. Deacon, and Herr Lidel. Also a Quartett of male voices of the Civil Service Choir, conducted by Mr. John Foster; at the Piano-violine, Mr. Charles Hartley; and a solo cantor, to be had of Mr. Olivier, 19, Old Bond Street; and Herr Schönfeld, 13, Charles Street, Grosvenor Square.

ST. GEORGE’S OPERA HOUSE, Langham Place, Oxford Circus, under the direction of Mr. German Reed.—A New and Original Comic Opera (three acts), in Two Acts, by F. G. Lupton, the Music by Arthur Sullivan, with the ‘Contrebandists,’ to conclude with Offenbach’s popular Operatic Extravaganza, ‘Ching-Chow-Hi.’ Every Evening at Half-past Seven; Morning Performance every Friday at Two.—Pit, 1*s*; Balcony, 2*s*; Stalls, 3*s*; Orchestra Stalls, 5*s*; Private Boxes, 3*s*. and 2*s*.

HAYMARKET.—At the close of his last season, Mr. Buckstone announced his intention of producing a piece by Mr. Falconer during the present. The promise has been kept, and the new drama turns out to be a comedy founded on the story by Paul de Kock, in which the fortunes of his hero turn on his having left him as a legacy three pairs of breeches. Such a theme talles well enough with Mr. Falconer’s earnest style of writing, which cultivates sincerity and plain speaking rather than elegance. Mr. Soothern is, at least, indebted to him for a part which affords a significant variety of costume, and enables him to please his audience in a part more severe than usual. The situations, too, are interesting, and the first, in which

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MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC GOSSIP.

WHAT was stated last week in regard to our Royal Academy of Music proves to be true. It must have been obvious to every one, save the most prejudiced and supine defender of established institutions, that from the hour when the paper was read at the Society of Arts, which first disclosed the length and breadth of its inefficiency to the public, nothing could save it, and that reconstruction from its very foundation upwards was imperiously called for, if England was to have a music school of any value. In place of this, the old fabric was patched up and eaked out, by a series of half-measures, which there is no need now to recount or to characterize. Great things were to be done, it was supposed, by removing it to South Kensington; but such removal has only implied further collapse. The driblet of aid from the Government is said to have been stopped, and some of the Professors have decided on the vain attempt of

Albert Bresange wears the red inexpressibles, even picturesque, although the incident has been used up, we think, in one of Mr. Falconer's former dramas. The heroine, *Marguerite de Launay*, is pleasingly acted by Miss Robertson, and the delicacy of her position is feelingly interpreted. Having been saved from the denouncer and the mole by the *sans culotte*, with whom she contracts a hasty union that she may rid herself of the character of an aristocrat, and secure her escape from France, the irregularity of the proceeding fails to relieve her from the possibility of being sought in marriage by one of her own rank. Unfortunately, too, Albert's nether integuments, though of the orthodox blue, are not so prevailing with the *Count de Launay* (Mr. Howe) as the red had been with *Gourlay* (Mr. Rogers) and his followers. The white are more successful, and the Count himself owing to them his escape from the impeachment of the execrable spy to whom his daughter had formerly almost fallen a victim. The plot is relieved by a comic character, *Alexandre*, Albert's friend of the printing-office, which in the hands of Mr. Buckstone, loses none of its effect. The piece, though somewhat hard in its dialogue, has popular elements in its theme and structure; and, thoroughly well acted, promises to retain the boards for some time.

carrying the school on, subject to arrangements decided on by a committee of themselves. It is clear that public confidence in the Academy, and its results, has utterly gone. This was to be foreseen. Had not the Circumlocution Office such a power in all affairs of English administration, or *no-administration*, we might now hope for something to come, better, healthier, and sounder than the ricketty home-teaching which has driven so many clever and gifted pupils to foreign parts, there to get the training not by any possibility to be acquired at home, but thence to come back with notions and humours and pretensions which have small relation with our usages and requirements.

The chance seems possible that London may have at last some first-rate orchestral concerts. More than one plan is mooted. For the moment we have nothing of the kind; the *Philharmonic Concerts*—once looked to throughout Europe as a centre of activity and liberality—having been sacrificed to the influences of a *Camarilla*; no disrespect by such statement being meant to its present conductor, who does his best and utmost to be worthy of what should be, and of what was—but is no more—a great position. But that the *Philharmonic Society*, having frantically rushed from Mendelssohn to Mr. Costa, Dr. Bennett, and Herr Wagner, is, in its management, behind or “before,” its time, and that it has lost its old place, are patent facts; and thus any new undertaking of the kind must have the best wishes of all those who (as the madrigal sings) “do music love.”

A concert was to be given on Thursday in aid of the fund for the benefit of the sufferers by the fire at Her Majesty's Theatre.—The day of the week for which it was announced being our day of going to press makes the above caution necessary;—the more so since certain of our contemporaries seem unable to distinguish mere transcript of advertisements, on which some reliance is to be placed, from the chronicle or criticism of personal experience on what has happened. Thus, to avoid the charge of inaccuracy, it may be stated, that after this journal went to press last week, the oratorio of ‘St. Paul,’ which was to have been given by the Sacred Harmonic Society last evening, was changed, thereby postponing the appearance of Mlle. Carola.—Mr. Halle announced Mendelssohn's ‘Reformation’ Symphony for his concert on Thursday. We suppose it may be given by the *Philharmonic Society*.

We have to acknowledge a letter from New York, and also some musical periodicals. So far as we can gather from private communication and printed intelligence, with much show and expenditure, musical life in America can hardly be described as in a satisfactory state. Nor is it possible to avoid perceiving a tone of aggravation, antagonism and bitterness in journalism which has more to do with persons than with principles. But as our own press is not immaculate (if we are to believe Mr. John Edmund Cox), and as America is, in some respects, passing through the phase of transition and imitation, we should, perhaps, refer the peculiarities, to which all true lovers of Art must object, to European models. It is, further, only fair to point out that from nurture in America, England and France and Italy have of late years derived some of their best vocalists—to name only three, Bosio, Mille. Patti and Miss Kellogg. The subject of American music is one too large to be dismissed in a paragraph; and it may be hoped that some competent witness is taking note of the signs of the times without fear or favour, with a view to future history. That the old countries are in a state of pause, if not exhaustion, as regards the art, is too evident; and thus every genuine manifestation in younger empires cannot but have great interest for all who believe in and love music unselfishly, without reference to its birthplace.

The sisters Doria will, it is said, make their first appearance in London on the 11th of February, at the concert of their relative, Mr. John Francis Barnett.

The programme of Monday's *Popular Concert* included Beethoven's Razumowsky Quartet in E minor, a fine Sonata in A minor by Schubert, which Mr. Halle played, and M. Gounod's noble song ‘Nazareth,’ which Mr. Santley's noble sing-

ing has established in England. It is rarely heard in Paris.

Mr. Benedict's ‘*St. Cecilia*’ will be performed at Manchester, under Mr. Halle's superintendence, on the 6th of February.

The *Art Exhibition* to be held at Leeds this year is, like the memorable one at Manchester, to have its musical celebrations and accompaniments.

No offence to M. Victor Schoelcher, who rushed into his great subject with blindfold and credulous enthusiasm,—no offence to Dr. Crysander, who is plodding his way drearily towards the close of an unreadable book,—a new life of Handel has to be written, with especial reference to the Giant's musical career. Hardly a year passes without some new illustration of his coincidence with, if not his obligation to, other composers. In M. Van der Straeten's clever book on ‘Low Country Musicians,’ we find the theme of the sixth of Handel's Fugues claimed for Quirin Von Blankenburg. This was a zealous and accomplished musician and writer on music and musical instruments, some of whose treatises were published under the pseudonym of Castelbianco. We know that Handel treated subjects by Clari, and Coonna, and extracted one of Kerl's *Canzonette* wholesale. The story of Erba's ‘Magnificat,’ many quotations of which are said to figure in ‘Israel,’ has still to be cleared up. One of Muffat's Marches does duty in his ‘Judas.’ Owning, as we must, the predatory habits of the great man, it is only fair to state, that Mynheer Blankenburg declares that the subject of the Fugue was brought to him: it may, then, have been common property, like the tune of ‘L'Homme armé,’ on which, if we mistake not, more than one Mass was based by the ancient ecclesiastical composers.

A Signora Pozzoni is singing at Naples successfully.

M. Roger, the once popular French tenor, with the disabled right hand, has been, we are glad to see, attached to the Opera-house at Vienna in the capacity of stage-manager. A better appointment could not be made.

M. Bizet's ‘*Fair Maid of Perth*’ is said by M. Armand Gouzien (one of the most intelligent of our young French comrades) to be an advance on its composer's former works; in short, a success for the treasury of the Théâtre Lyrique.

The *Gazette Musicale* tells us that Signor Mario has in some measure recovered his prestige by singing and playing *Faust* to the *Marguerite* of Mlle. Lucca.

By a new decision of the French law courts, Madame Crémieux, who was to have sung as Madame Monbelli, is prohibited from appearing at the Opéra Comique in M. Auber's coming, and last, opera.

The splendid new Opera-house in Paris proceeds rapidly towards completion. The highways round about it are to bear the names of Meyerbeer, Halévy, Scribe, and Gluck. Signor Rossini was long ago provided with a street of his own. We Londoners are musically behind the time in such nomenclature, and have yet to make a Purcell Street, a Handel Street, an Arne Street, a Bishop Street.

Solemn funeral music has been performed at Baden-Baden for the obsequies of M. Benazet, the archimage of that wicked but beautiful watering-place.

MISCELLANEA

Battle of the Billiard Books.—During my temporary absence from town, I find that you have given insertion to some comments from “a gentleman under the nom de plume of Captain Crawley,” on your recent review of my work, ‘*Practical Billiards*,’ in which he tries to impugn the judgment of the critic. Will you kindly permit me to say a few words, through the medium of your columns, by way of reply. “Captain Crawley” complains of the assumption on the part of the reviewer that my work is likely to supersede his ‘*Billiard Book*,’ stating that, had the writer compared the two volumes, he would have immediately seen that ‘*Practical Billiards*’ is neither more nor less than

an imitation and plagiarism of his book. Most probably the writer of the review in the *Athenæum* was not unfamiliar with "Captain Crawley's" treatise, and was therefore enabled, on a comparison of his work with mine, to enunciate an opinion not quite palatable to the "Captain." Smirking under this, the latter turns round to sneer at me and the late Mr. Hardy, and avers that he can discover no statement in our joint production that is not borrowed from or suggested by his work, and that neither of us had ability to produce an original treatise on the game. Now, beyond the general resemblance to be found in all works treating of the same game, I wholly repudiate this sweeping charge, as well with respect to the method of arrangement as to the wording of the text, the explanatory diagrams, and other details of importance. The alleged similarity in the size and character of the diagrams, &c., is obviously too absurd to need any notice. The same may be said of nearly every guide to billiard-playing. I never regarded "Captain Crawley" as an authority, and consequently refrained from consulting his book. His ironical allusion to me as "an undeniably civil and careful marker" does not happen to have any other foundation than his own imagination; and as to my opinion of him as a professional player, I shall certainly not ask pardon if I decline to express it.

WILLIAM DUFTON.

Padre Claret.—The Rev. Canon Dalton seems to give me the credit of having formed an original opinion of the Padre Claret, which is not the case. Is that gentleman in ignorance of the statements made by recent writers in accredited English and French reviews and papers? He asks, moreover, if the present writer ever spoke a single word to the Padre. Two English ladies making the tour of Spain could hardly have any motive in seeking an interview with the "illustrious prelate,"—or, indeed, with any other illustrious personage whom the Queen of Spain delighteth to honour. My own judgment of the Padre was mainly formed on what is generally considered trustworthy evidence; namely, on the testimony of several intelligent Spaniards and residents in Spain. With regard to "La Clave de Oro," I refer the curious to the work itself; and whether the Padre keeps a cab or not very little affects the other statement contested by the Rev. Canon Dalton, which was that he was driven from the Queen's Palace in a carriage drawn by mules,—a statement I can only repeat here. The Rev. Canon Dalton naively quotes Lady Herbert as an authority against me. But is it not her Ladyship who talks of "Spain's saintly Queen"? *Quid multa?* It is not given to every one to see the rulers of Spain through rose-coloured spectacles.

MATILDA BETHAM-EDWARDS.

M. Claudet's Stereoscopist.—The notice of this instrument in the last number of the *Athenæum* is so far from conveying a correct idea of its principle, that, in justice to its ingenious inventor, I feel bound to endeavour to explain this more accurately. Instead of being "founded upon the inherent property of the ground glass of the camera to produce in relief the image of the camera obscura," it is based on that fundamental truth of binocular vision which has been established by the admirable researches of Prof. Wheatstone—namely, the production of stereoscopic relief by the mental combination of the two dissimilar visual representations of a solid object, which we receive through the joint instrumentality of our two eyes. In common with many other portrait-photographers, M. Claudet observed that the figure of his sitter projected on the focussing-glass of his camera often presented the aspect of a solid image, instead of appearing as a flat picture; and his scientific habit of mind having led him to seek for the *rationale* of this curious fact, which others had satisfied themselves with merely noticing, he found (1), that the solid image only presented itself when the head of the observer was placed in the axis of the lens, i.e., opposite the centre of the ground glass, subsiding into a flat picture when the head was moved about 6° to one side or the other; (2), that the closure of either eye was sufficient to destroy the solidity of the image; and (3), that the like destruction was effected by cutting off with a semicircular dia-

phragm either the right or the left half of the lens by which the picture is formed. He was thus led to the belief that the production of the stereoscopic effect in this instance is due to the formation of two dissimilar pictures by the right and the left halves of the lens respectively; to the transmission of these pictures (by the crossing of the rays in their passage through the ground glass) to the left and the right eyes respectively, when placed in such a position that the left eye receives only the picture formed by the right half of the lens, whilst the right eye receives only the picture formed by its left half; and to the mental combination of these two dissimilar pictures into an image in relief, just as in the stereoscope and the binocular microscope. M. Claudet found that ground glass was the only medium through which this phenomenon could be observed; being the only one which is, at the same time, sufficiently opaque to serve for the formation of a picture and sufficiently transparent to allow the rays transmitted by the two halves of the lens to pass on to the two eyes respectively. The validity of M. Claudet's explanation having been called in question by Sir David Brewster, he devised the stereomicroscope, for the purpose of putting that explanation to the test of a crucial experiment. Having first obtained, by means of a double camera, a pair of transparent portraits, which, when combined in the stereoscope, gave an image in relief, he projected these portraits (by turning his double camera into a double magic-lantern) upon the same part of the ground glass; and he then found that, as in the first case, a solid image of the original was perceived when the eyes were placed in such a position that each eye saw only the picture formed by the lantern of the opposite side; whilst either by moving the head to one side, by closing either eye, or by shutting off the rays from either lantern, the solid image subsided into a flat picture. The correctness of M. Claudet's explanation was thus established to the satisfaction of every competent and unprejudiced judge.

V. P. R. S.

Tennyson and M. Doré.—Your suggestion that M. Gustave Doré "never read or thought of Tennyson" whilst illustrating "Vivian" has been so readily adopted by your Correspondent, "An Artist," that I should like to be permitted the opportunity not only to reply to it, but to ask him a further question. From what little I know of M. Doré, I believe I may say with truth that no artist ever took more pains to understand and appreciate his author than M. Doré did in this instance, and, more, that no artist ever approached his task with more diffidence or with a fuller sense of the difficulties to be encountered. If our publishers think it right to put an English idyl into the hands of a foreigner to interpret, they alone are responsible for the result; and if by persuasion, or offer of great reward, the foreign artist is placed in a false position, and does injustice to his author and to himself, the fault should surely not be laid to the artist. The last time I saw M. Doré in Paris, he was at work on these drawings; and, from the remarks he then made, it was clear to me that he was undertaking a task for which his great powers were unfitted, and which was uncongenial to him. But if M. Doré has failed to illustrate Tennyson, because it is impossible to translate "Vivian" into French, I should like to ask "An Artist" how often he has been satisfied with the illustrations of poetry, or, rather, how often he thinks authors have reason to be satisfied with the interpretation of their works? "Why," to quote his own words, "should (English) artists be allowed to falsify their authors without disgrace?" How often do our artists "weaken the text"? This is no argument; but it seems, I think, to lead to a conclusion, viz., that if English artists were, as a rule, more successful in book illustration, our publishers would be less prone to tempt foreigners to undertake work for which they are unfitted.

HENRY BLACKBURN.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—G. A.—G. R. A.—J. B. T.—W. S. R.—K. E.—M. W. F.—E. F.—J. S.—J. L.—G. G.—N.—R. W.—received.

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